

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th November 1922, the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, presiding.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Tamil language and literature for the M.A. degree.

495 Q.—Mr. R. APPASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether 'Tamil' language is treated on a footing of equality with Sanskrit and Arabic by the University of Madras;

(b) whether the University of Madras has made it impossible for a candidate to appear for 'Tamil language and literature' alone in order to qualify himself for the M.A. degree of the University of Madras;

(c) whether it is possible for a candidate to appear in Sanskrit literature alone, or Arabic alone for the M.A. degree examination of the University of Madras;

(d) whether in the history of the University of Madras it was at any time possible for a candidate to appear for 'Tamil language and literature' alone for the M.A. degree examination in order to qualify himself for the degree, and, if it was so, what the consideration was which led the university to abandon that syllabus in favour of the present one;

(e) whether the Government have been in receipt of memorials or petitions requesting that Tamil may be treated by the university on a footing of equality with languages such as Sanskrit and Arabic; and

(f) whether or not the Government propose to interfere on this matter and place Tamil on a footing of equality with other languages such as Sanskrit and Arabic?

A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to the University Regulations printed in the calendars of the university, particularly those in chapter XXIII relating to the M.A. degree examination.

(d) to (f) The answer is in the negative.

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Civil suits and Sessions cases in the Agency division.

496 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) the number of civil suits and appeals filed in the year 1921-22 and also for the first quarter of 1922-23—

(a) in the courts of the Agency Commissioner;

(b) in the courts of the assistant commissioners of the Agency division;

(2) the number of suits and appeals disposed of by the said courts during the said periods and the pendency of suits and appeals in those courts at present;

(3) the number of assistant commissioners in the Agency division that have been invested with powers to try sessions cases up to the end of April 1922 and afterwards;

(4) the number of sessions cases committed to and disposed of by the said courts during the said periods;

(5) the number of sessions cases and criminal appeals disposed of by the Agency Commissioner during the said periods;

(6) whether there was any complaint received either by the Agency Commissioner or by the Local Government against the nature of sessions work done by the assistant commissioners during the above periods;

(7) whether under the Agency rules, the Agency Commissioner is not the District and Sessions Judge for his division;

(8) what the average number is of civil suits, civil appeals, sessions cases and criminal appeals ordinarily disposed of by a District and Sessions Judge in a year in ordinary tracts; and

(9) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence regarding the creation of the post of—

(a) the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Agency division;

(b) the District and Sessions Judge, Agency division?

A.—(1) & (2) The following statement gives the required statistics for the year 1921 :—

Name of the court.	Original suits.							Pending on 31st December 1921.
	Pending on 31st December 1920.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	
Agency Commissioner.	8	1	..	9	..	1	1	8
Judicial Assistant to Commissioner.	..	..	73	73	45	..	45	28
Khond Agency ..	38	95	..	133	126	..	126	7
Savara do. ..	126	351	29	506	407	51	458	48
Rampa do. ..	46	448	23	517	436	2	438	79
Oriya do. ..	180	358	54	592	326	79	405	187
Khats do. ..	2	27	16	45	26	11	37	8
Goya do. ..	52	135	5	192	161	..	161	31
Total ..	452	1,415	200	2,067	1,527	144	1,671	396

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Name of the court.	Appeal suits.							
	Pending on 31st December 1920.	Instituted.	by or Received transfer reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1921.
Agency Commissioner.	24	1	..	25	4	18	22	3
Judicial Assistant to Commissioner.	..	..	40	40	37	..	37	3
Khond Agency ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Savara do. ..	7	18	..	25	21	..	21	4
Oriya do. ..	1	14	1	16	16	..	16	..
Ghats do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rampa do. ..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8	..
Koya do. ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..
Total ..	32	53	41	126	98	18	116	10

Figures for 1922 are not available.

(3) Three.

(4) Statistics for the year 1921 are furnished below:—

		Court.	Number pending on 31st December 1920.	Number received during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.
Assistant Commissioner.	Khond	1	5	6	5	
Do.	Savara	1	39	40	38	
Do.	Oriya	3	79	82	82	

(5) The Agency Commissioner disposed of three session cases.

Criminal appeals—Agency Commissioner's Court—

Pending on 31st December 1920.	Received during 1921.	Total.	Disposed of
3	1	4	4

(6) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

(7) Yes.

(8) The hon. Member is referred to statement F-4 and to statements C-9 and E-2 in the annual statistics for civil and criminal courts which are placed on the Editors' Table.

(9) The correspondence with the Government of India cannot be published under the existing rules.

Pay of the draughtsmen in the Forest Department.

497 Q.—MR. B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether the Government have received memorials from the draughtsmen in the Forest Department praying for increase of pay for reasons mentioned in the memorials duly supported by the several district forest officers concerned;

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(2) what the old scale of pay and the present revision scale of pay is of revenue deputy surveyors and revenue draughtsmen and when the present scale was introduced;

(3) what the old scale of pay and the revised scale of pay of draughtsmen of Forest department is and what the pay of a clerk in the department before the revision and after revision is;

(4) why the pay of the Forest Department draughtsmen trained in the College of Engineering or technical institute and supplemented with Government technical examination certificates is fixed on a par with that of an ordinary clerk while the pay of revenue deputy surveyors with inferior training and only departmental qualification is raised to Rs. 35--2--65--1½--80; and

(5) whether it is a fact that, owing to want of substitutes, privilege leave is seldom granted to draughtsmen in the Forest Department even in urgent cases and when granted privilege leave, they are detained without relief until substitutes are procured by the applicants themselves?

4.—(1) The Government have not yet received the memorials referred to, but have seen advance copies.

(2) The following statement gives the information :—

Designation.	Old scale of pay. RS.	Present revised scale of pay. RS.
Deputy surveyors—		
For those employed in the Land Records Department.	25—1—55 (increment annual).	35—35—2—65—1½—80.
For those employed in Survey parties.	25, 30 and 40 ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60.
Draughtsmen	20—1—30 (increments biennial).	35—35—1½—50—1—60.

(3) The following statement gives the information :—

Designation.	Old scale. RS.	Revised scale. RS.
Draughtsmen in District Forest offices.	30—2—50 ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60.
Clerks in District Forest offices.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \dots \dots \\ 20-1-25 \dots \dots \\ 25-1-30 \dots \dots \\ 30-2-40 \dots \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \dots \dots \\ 35-35-1\frac{1}{2}-50-1-60. \end{array} \right\}$

(4) The question whether Forest Department draughtsmen are entitled to be classed, as regards pay, with Revenue Department surveyor will be considered when the memorials are received.

(5) The Government have no information.

Women members in municipalities and local boards.

498 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of the municipalities, district boards and taluk boards in the Presidency of Madras who have nominated women members to their councils and boards?

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A.—The Nellore municipal council, the Nellore district board, and the taluk boards of Bellary, Vizagapatam, Adoni and Nellore. The ladies appointed as members of the last two taluk boards have since resigned.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Is it a fact that the President, District Board, Bellary, asked the lady member of the Adoni Taluk Board to resign and that she did not resign of her own accord?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not know, Sir. That question is not in order. All the same I want notice.”

Muhammadan co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors.

499 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans employed as co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors in the Presidency?

A.—There are no Muhammadans now employed as co-operative assistant registrars in this Presidency, Mr. Usuf Ali who was appointed in November 1921 having gone back to the Income-tax department; three are employed as co-operative inspectors.

The taluk boards of South Arcot.

500 Q.—Mr. A. T. MUTTUKUMARASWAMI CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the communications between the district board president, South Arcot, and the Government about the nomination of presidents of the Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram taluk boards;

(b) (i) to state how many Reddis were elected and nominated to each of the taluk boards in the South Arcot district;

(ii) to state how many elected seats were vacant in the district board; and

(iii) how many Reddis were elected and nominated to the district board?

A.—(a) The presidents of all the taluk boards in the South Arcot district are appointed by election. The question does not therefore arise.

				Elected.	Nominated
(b) (i)	Tirukkoyilur	..	..	2	1
	Tindivanam	..	..	9	Nil.
	Cuddalore	..	..	6	1
	Chidambaram	..	..	1	Nil
	Vridhbachalam	..	..	3	1

(ii) & (iii) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Lists for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September 1922.

Local and municipal group conferences.

501 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to place on the table copies of all the resolutions of the various local and municipal group conferences held since January 1921;

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(2) to state what action has been taken by the Government in regard to each of the resolutions of the said conferences; and

(3) to place on the table a statement of the expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the attendance of the members of the said bodies at these conferences, and also the expenditure incurred from provincial funds for the travelling allowances of the public officials who attended the above conferences?

A.—(1) & (2) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922, a copy of which is placed on the table.*

(3) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"This question relates to the expenditure on local and municipal conferences. The Government say that they have no information. Will they call for the information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection to call for the information."

District health officer, Kurnool.

502 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure incurred to maintain the newly-created office of district health officer in the Kurnool district;

(2) what his functions and the nature of work expected of him are;

(3) whether it is a fact that rural sanitation in the Kurnool district is most backward and requires the earnest attention of the department;

(4) whether with the opening of the department of health there is a corresponding reduction in expenditure incurred on the district medical and sanitary officer;

(5) whether the health officer is equipped with slides relating to the health and child-welfare exhibition held at Madras; and

(6) whether the present health officer in the Kurnool district is proficient in the vernacular of the district?

A.—(1) & (4) The Government have no information as to the total expenditure incurred. The office staff required by the District Health Officer was taken from the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.

(2) The chief duties of a District Health Officer and his staff are given below :—

(a) To relieve the Civil Surgeon of all public health duties in the rural areas of his district.

(b) The investigation and control of all outbreaks of communicable disease in rural areas.

(c) The supervision of all vaccination and other protective inoculations at present carried out by a special staff.

(d) The supervision of the registration of vital statistics which should thus be made much more detailed and much more accurate than at present;

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- (e) The drafting of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage, water-supplies, etc.
- (f) Propaganda—This would be a very important part of the activities of the health staff. Lantern lectures, cinema lectures and demonstrations, run more or less on American lines, should play an important part.
- (g) In the event of outbreaks of cholera, plague or malaria, the disinfection of water-supplies, etc., rat destruction and plague inoculation, mosquito-reduction and the distribution of quinine would be undertaken by the public health staff.
- (h) Hookworm infestation and other such parasitic infections would be dealt with.
- (i) The staff would work in co-operation with the staffs of neighbouring districts, the interchange of notification of outbreak of infectious disease receiving attention at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (j) In the event of the appearance of infectious disease of a serious nature, the most strenuous efforts would be made to localize the spread with the aid, when necessary, of the staffs of adjoining districts.
- (3) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (5) The District Health Officer has been, and will be, supplied with slides on various health subjects, e.g., hookworm, general sanitation, etc., by the Director of Public Health, and, it is hoped also, by the Ankylostomiasis bureau and the Madras Health Propaganda Board.
- (6) The answer is in the negative.

Defamation of Government servants in the public press.

503 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many cases of alleged defamation of Government servants in the press have been brought to the notice of the Government from January 1921 up to date;

(2) in how many such cases Government have allowed proceedings to be instituted against the editors or proprietors of newspapers concerned for defamation and whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such cases; and

(3) in how many such cases the assistance of Crown Law officers was given to the aggrieved public servants and what amount of expenditure the Government have incurred in each case and with what result?

A.—The Government are not prepared to say how many cases of the defamation of their servants by newspapers have been brought to their notice. Proceedings have been instituted in two cases—that of Mr. Pelly against the “Independent” of Allahabad and that of Mr. Hitchcock against the “Hindu” of Madras. In neither case was the assistance of the Law officers of the Crown given directly to the officers concerned but in both Government undertook to meet the cost of the litigation. In Mr. Pelly’s case the expenditure amounted to Rs. 173-14-0. Mr. Hitchcock’s case is still *sub judice*.

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Expenditure on the Police Department.

504 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure spent on the Police Department in this Presidency in the years 1905–1906, 1915–1916, 1921–1922;

(2) the number of police constables, head constables, sergeants, sub-inspectors, circle inspectors, deputy superintendents, assistant superintendents, district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general of police on the 31st day of March of 1906–1916 and 1922;

(3) whether the Government have any intention of reducing the number of officers in any of the cadres referred to in (b), and, if so, to what extent; and

(4) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing an Indian as a deputy inspector-general of police as recommended by the Council resolution passed in September last, and, if so, when it is to be given effect to?

A.—(1) & (2) The hon. Member is referred to statement D of Appendix A of the police administration reports of the years concerned.

(3) The question is under examination but it is improbable that any large reduction can be effected.

(4) It is unlikely that an Indian will be appointed as deputy inspector-general of police in the near future.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1922, page 740 supra.]

G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922.

In July 1920 the Government convened a Conference in Madras of selected representatives of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to discuss certain questions of policy in which they desired their advice. This Conference served a very useful purpose in acquainting the Government with the views of Presidents and Chairmen on important outstanding questions. The cost, however, was heavy, and it was realized that an all-Presidency Conference on which all local bodies could be represented would involve an expenditure which provincial funds could not reasonably be expected to defray. Such a Conference, moreover, would entrench severely on the time of Presidents and Chairmen, who are for the most part busy professional men. Further, conditions in different areas of the Presidency vary and, as it is essential to the health of Local Self-Government that general principles should be adopted to the peculiarity of local conditions, an attempt to arrive at one common formula for the whole Presidency under almost any head of administration would be foredoomed to failure. The Government therefore

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decided to leave it to local bodies themselves to follow up the precedent created in 1920. The result has been completely satisfactory. In 1921 Group conferences were organized for each of the five natural divisions of the Presidency as follows :—

- I. Northern Group. Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore.
Held at Bezwada—August 28th and 29th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Diwan
Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu,
President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
- II. Ceded Districts Group. Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
Held at Cuddapah—September 17th and
18th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal,
President, District Board, Anantapur.
- III. Central Group. North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and
Chittoor.
Held at Saidapet—October 7th and 8th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao
Bahadur W. Vijayaraghavulu Mudaliyar
Avargal, President, District Board, North
Arcot.
- IV. Southern Group. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and
Tinnevely.
Held at Trichinopoly—November 1st to 3rd
—under the presidency of M.R.Py. Diwan
Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar
Avargal. This Conference was opened by
His Excellency the Governor.
- V. Western Group. Malabar, South Kanara, Salem, Coimbatore
and The Nilgiris.
Held at Coimbatore—November 26th and
27th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal,
President, District Board, South Kanara.

2. The Government have perused with great interest the reports of these five Conferences and the resolutions passed therein. It is clear that the exchange of views between the responsible representatives of local bodies which the Conferences have brought about has stimulated interest in the problems of board and municipal administration, clarified many issues hitherto clouded in controversy, broadened the outlook of public opinion and prepared the foundation of constructive policy. The Government note also with pleasure the cordial welcome given to their departmental officers, whose expert knowledge and experience were placed at the disposal of each Conference. They are convinced that the presence of these officers at the Conferences has proved as useful to the officers themselves

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and to the Government as it has to the representatives of self-governing bodies, and that the opportunity thus afforded for mutual discussion is more effective than correspondence in furthering the public welfare which is the common interest of both the Government and local bodies to attain.

3. The resolutions passed at the several Conferences are classified and tabulated in the annexure. Some of these resolutions it is for local bodies themselves to carry out, and these do not require action on the part of the Government. Others the Government have accepted and given effect to. Others the Government have, after careful consideration, felt unable to comply with. Others involve issues too complex for hasty decision. Others again require financial resources which the Government do not at present possess. The resolutions as a whole bear the mark of good sense and sincerity, an excellent augury for the future of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. The Government congratulate the organizers of the Conferences of 1921 and trust that future Conferences will maintain the same high qualities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards (through Presidents of District Boards)
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Director of Town Planning.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Publicity Officer.

ANNEXURE.

Proceedings of the Local and Municipal Conferences.

[*Note.*—The letter in brackets after each resolution indicates the Conference at which it was passed. Bz. = Bezwada; Cd. = Cuddapah; Sd. = Saidapet; Tr. = Trichinopoly; Ob. = Coimbatore. The number is the number of the resolution on the Agenda of the Conference at which it was adopted.]

I.—CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT.

(1) *Municipal Chairman, term of office.*

(i) This Conference resolves that necessary amendment in law shall be made to extend the term of office of municipal chairman and vice-chairman to three years unless his term as member of the council expires meanwhile. (Bz. 24.)

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(ii) Resolved that this Conference supports Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar's Bill for amending the District Municipalities Act for extending the term of office of chairmen of municipal councils to three years, as in the case of union, taluk and district board's presidents. (Sd. 10.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that the term of chairmanship of municipal councils be extended to the full term of his councillorship. (Cd. 20.)

The recommendation has been accepted and has passed into law.

(2) *Municipal elections, method of voting.*

This Conference is of opinion that the present system of voting at municipal elections is unsatisfactory, as it is now possible to make out the persons for whom one has voted, and that the rules now in force for election of councillors and chairmen and vice-chairmen should be so altered as to get the full benefit of vote by ballot. (Cb. 25.)

The Government do not consider any alteration in the rules necessary.

(3) *Travelling allowance.*

This Conference expresses its opinion that as the amount of travelling allowance bills in local bodies and district educational councils come to a very large figure, it is necessary that the presidents and vice-presidents, and chairmen and vice-chairmen should draw travelling allowance only on the present scale fixed for the members of the several bodies and that the members themselves should agree to draw not more than one-half of what they are drawing now; and urges the various bodies to come to a settlement on the matter at an early date. (Cb. 29.)

The remedy lies with the local boards and councils themselves. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

(4) *Discipline.*

(a) *Punishment.*

That this Conference recommends that the present Local Boards Act, sections 68, 70, 72, be so modified as to give the President, District Board, the following disciplinary powers of warning, fining, suspension and temporary reduction and to the Board those of removal and dismissal in the case of District Board Engineer. (Cd. 16.)

The Government do not at present see sufficient reason to amend the Act in the direction suggested.

(b) *Appeals.*

The existing rules in the matter of appeals against punishment by municipal subordinates be continued; in other words, that the

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appeal should lie to the municipal council and not to a committee and that the draft rule on the subject made by Government be not adopted. (Tr. 3.)

The draft rules have been confirmed in G.O. No. 499, L. & M., dated 14th March 1922. The Government did not accept the resolution.

(5) *Transfers.*

This Conference recommends that the presidents of district and taluk boards may be empowered to transfer their servants as well as the servants of union boards from one local board to another within their respective jurisdictions. (Tr. 2.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Co-operation of Government Officers.*

This Conference urges on Government the immediate necessity for inserting in the Local Boards Act a distinct provision to the following effect:—

“All persons in the employ of Government who at the time when the Act came into force in any district were performing any executive or ministerial duties in carrying out the purposes of the Act, shall continue to discharge such duties, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct.” (Section 47 of the old Act.)

This Conference further urges that pending the introduction of such legislation, Government may be pleased to issue directions to the Revenue and other officers in their employ to help local bodies in their administration as they were doing when Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers were Presidents. (Cb. 3.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Gratuities for menials.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Cb. 22.)

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Sd. 6.)

This is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the revision of the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code.

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II.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Provincialization of Engineers.*

This Conference recommends that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that the Engineers and the Assistant Engineers be provincialized and that a moiety of their salaries be contributed by Government. (Tr. 4.)

The matter is already under the consideration of the Government. They have not been able to give immediate effect to the recommendation for want of funds.

(2) *Second-class roads.*

This Conference recommends that in the case of second-class roads the Government do give two-thirds of the total expenditure on such roads not exceeding Rs. 200 per mile. (Cd. 13.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

(3) *Union roads.*

That this Conference recommends that the district roads passing through Union limits should vest in the District Board. (Cd. 15.)

The Government are considering the question of amending the Madras Local Boards Act to this effect.

(4) (a) *Trunk roads—Additions proposed.*

(i) This Conference recommends to Government that the present list of trunk or first-class roads requires revision in the light of the principles laid down by the Financial Relations Committee and in consultation with the local bodies concerned. (Cb. 4 and Cd. 11.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the following roads be classified as 'Trunk roads':—

(1) Road from Cuddalore Sathia tope, Lower Anicut, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

(2) Road from Tanjore to Negapatam.

(3) Madura, Aruppukottai, Pandalkudi, Ettiapuram, Tuticorin road.

(4) Madura, Tirumangalam, Kovilpatti, Srivilliputtur, Sivagiri, Tenkasi road.

(5) Trichinopoly-Madura road passing through Kovilpatti, Kottampatti, Melur and not the one via Dindigul. (Tr. 10.)

(iii) The road from Tuticorin to Tenkasi, via Palamcottah to the Travancore territory be recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 11.)

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(iv) The road connecting Madura, Dindigul, Palni, Udamalpet, Pollachi, and Coimbatore be also recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 12.)

Financial stringency precludes additions to, or material alterations in the alignment of, trunk roads.

(4) (b) *Trunk road grants—Insufficiencies.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the grant of Rs. 500 per mile should be increased in the case of trunk roads which contain ghats and other natural difficulties. (Cd. 12.)

(ii) Resolved that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile, but should be made elastic and different maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Sd. 2.)

(iii) This Conference recommends to Government that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile in the case of district boards or Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipal councils, but should be made elastic and maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Cb. 5.)

The Government cannot at present provide the money required to increase the rate of trunk road grants. The question of fixing the grants for different districts with reference to local conditions is under separate consideration.

(4) (c) *Trunk road grants—Payment.*

(i) This Conference recommends that specially in the case of both first and second-class roads the system of post-payment should be so worked as to enable the local bodies to draw the necessary advance during the year as works progress. (Cd. 1.)

(ii) This Conference is also of opinion that the grants should be within the official year, and in anticipation of the inspection and certificate of the Superintending Engineer, any overpayments discovered as a result of the Superintending Engineer's inspection being adjusted in the accounts of the next year. (Cb. 5 and Sd. 2.)

This subject is under consideration.

(5) *Bridges, etc.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the responsibility for meeting the expenditure caused by acts of God and the construction of bridges, causeways, culverts on trunk roads, should rest with the Government. (Tr. 13.)

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(ii) This Conference recommends that the Government be requested to set apart annually—

(a) a definite amount for financing the entire cost of the construction of bridges and causeways on trunk roads; and

(b) a minimum allotment of thirty lakhs out of loan funds for bridges and causeways on other roads, one-half of which should be available for grants to local bodies for meeting the Government's share of the cost of such bridges and causeways and the other half being available for loans to local bodies for meeting their share of the cost. (Sd. 15.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the construction of bridges, etc., over artificial irrigation works belonging to Government shall be made obligatory on the Public Works Department wherever such works have intercepted the existing public rights of way. (Bz. 23.)

(i) See G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(ii) The present financial position prevents the Government from making any definite promise.

(iii) The Government are unable to accept the recommendation.

(6) *Encroachments.*

This Conference recommends that section 159 (1) of the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, shall be so amended that the presidents of local boards may be authorized to issue notices for the removal of encroachments, without the approval of the Board as provided in section 98 of the old Act. (Tr. 9.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

III.—EDUCATION.

(1) *Secondary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

(i) Resolved that in secondary schools under the management of public bodies the salaries of teachers of different grades be standardized with special provision for backward localities and that Government be requested to bear the entire net cost and that a committee consisting of the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils managing secondary schools in this group of districts with power to co-opt, be appointed to draw up scales for the acceptance of the bodies concerned. (Sd. 9.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the following scales be adopted as regards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools (Tr. 14):—

					RS.
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	150—10—250
B.A., L.T.	..	..	..	..	90—5—140

If he is a M.A. or honours graduate, he will be given Rs. 10 extra.

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	RS.
Intermediate	50—2—70
Pandits and school finals	35—1—50
Drawing masters	30—1—40
Physical trainer or drill master	30—1—40

The question of standardizing the salaries of teachers in secondary schools is under the consideration of Government. They cannot undertake to bear the entire net cost.

(b) *Finance.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the cost of secondary education be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of 3 to 1 as recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in paragraphs 23 to 28 of Appendix A of its report except in cases where the Government now bears the whole or higher proportion. (Cb. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, in respect of the responsibility of Government and local bodies for meeting the net cost of secondary schools, be accepted. (Tr. 15.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finance of the local bodies, the entire net cost of all secondary schools under the management of the local bodies be borne by the Government. (Cd. 9.)

(iv) That in view of the fact that a large number of elementary and a few secondary schools had been opened by local boards and municipalities, the net cost whereof was being wholly or mainly met from Provincial funds, this Conference urges that it is both just and equitable that the extra cost involved in giving to the employees in such schools increased scales of pay, should be entirely borne by Government. (Cb. 26.)

(i) to (iii) The Government are not in favour of making any change in the existing system.

(iv) The Government are unable to accept this resolution.

(c) *District Cadre.*

This Conference is of opinion that a District Educational Service may be organized for the benefit of all secondary schools under public management. (Cb. 28.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(2) *Elementary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

The following scale be recommended to local bodies for adoption in effecting improvements in the scales of salaries of teachers in elementary schools. (Tr. 19):—

(1) Unqualified teachers will get Rs. 20 only per mensem and no increment whatever.

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(2) Teachers with lower elementary grade qualification, Rs. 20—1—30.

(3) Teachers with higher elementary grade qualification, Rs. 25—1—35.

(4) Teachers with secondary grade qualification, Rs. 30—1—40.

(5) Women teachers to get Rs. 5 in addition.

This recommendation is for the local bodies to consider.

(b) Government grants.

(i) This Conference requests the Government to sanction the Rs. 4 allowance to elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Sd. 3 and Tr. 20.)

(ii) This Conference requests Government to sanction and continue the grant of Rs. 4 towards the pay of elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Cb. 7.)

(iii) This Conference recommends

(a) that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finances of the local bodies, that the amount of Provincial contribution under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act should, in respect of the Ceded Districts, be so determined as to include the sum paid by Government during 1919-20-21 for payment of an additional allowance of Rs. 4 for all elementary school teachers;

(b) that the rate of contribution under section 37 of the Act shall be Rs. 3 for every Re. 1 raised by the local body. [Cd. 10 (a) and (b).]

(iv) This Conference recommends that the whole cost of elementary education shall be met by the Government treating elementary education in this country as a national service. (Bz. 18.)

In 1921-22 subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance were sanctioned on condition that the local bodies met the other half from their own funds. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years the Government have agreed to sanction similar aid, subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council [G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922]. The Government are unable to accept the recommendation that the whole cost of elementary education should be met from provincial revenues.

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(c) *Compulsion.*

(i) This Conference suggests to all municipal councils the desirability of the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education in municipal areas. (Tr. 17 and Cb. 8).

(ii) The Government be requested to modify rule 51 of Schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act so as to give full discretion to municipal councils to impart free education in their schools. (Tr. 18).

It is for the municipal councils to take action on the first resolution. The second resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Technical schools.*

(i) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established at suitable centres in this group under the management of local bodies concerned and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the Government and the Government workshops at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada may be utilized by such schools. (Bz. 21.)

(ii) This Conference resolves to introduce vocational training including spinning wheel in all or any of the elementary and secondary schools and the spinning wheel shall be introduced as a compulsory subject in girls' schools. (Bz. 20.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established and maintained at suitable centres under the management of the local bodies concerned and the cost thereof defrayed by Government. (Cb. 9.)

(iv) This Conference cordially approves of the scheme which is proposed to be put into force by the District Board of Tinnevely and explained in the following memorandum and recommends the adoption of schemes on similar lines in other districts. (Tr. 16.)

Memorandum.—Kadianallur is a flourishing union situated about 10 miles north of Courtallam on the road to Srivilliputtur. Its population is half agricultural and half industrial, the industry being mainly confined to weaving. It has got a well-attended elementary school for boys and another for girls. Till the beginning of this year it had no secondary school. With the sole help of Government a secondary school up to III Form has now been established in the village. It has got a very promising future before it. It is proposed to raise the school to the IV Form next year and in two years more to make it into a complete secondary school. There is plenty of student material in and round the place. In course of time it is bound to be a great education centre. What is now proposed to be done is to make the school not only an education centre from a literary point of view but also to make it a centre for the imparting of theoretical and practical education in the arts of agriculture and

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weaving and in a few years to run it on a self-supporting basis. Such an institution will certainly remove the reproach that we are manufacturing a set of discontented young men who, after devoting a good portion of their youth to literary pursuit, are in the end unable to find a means of living. It may legitimately be asked whether under the new system the educational standard will be in any way reduced. The answer is certainly in the negative. At present, the minimum period during which a school has to be kept open is fixed as 180 days in the year. Four hours' attendance counts for one day. Thus the instruction imparted in one year is limited to 180×4 or 720 hours. In the proposed system the day limit of literary instruction will be reduced to three hours and the period of detention will be raised to 240 days. This encroachment on the holidays will not be felt as a hardship as the students do not come from distant places but only surrounding villages.

The remaining portion of the day will be devoted to the imparting of theoretical and practical education in either agriculture or weaving. Suitable curricula will be prepared for the several classes so that the students may be taken through easy stage from the rudimentary course to the highest course under which when they leave the institution they will be practical agriculturists or weavers in addition to the general instruction which they have received up to the VI Form.

Under agriculture it is proposed to acquire a good plot of dry land suitably situated on the roadside between the villages of Kadianallur and Kristnapuram (one mile further north) and with the aid of wells sunk to cultivate the lands with the labour of the students taking to agriculture and to get an outcome from the lands. This outcome will not, in the beginning, be sufficient for the maintenance of the agricultural students. Under proper management it is hoped that in years to come the agricultural students could be maintained with the produce of the farm. The institution will be run on a resident hostel system under the direct supervision of the instructors.

A similar system will be followed for the students taking to weaving for the practical course. Great care will be taken to run the institution on as economical lines as possible but in the beginning the initial cost of land, buildings and apparatus will be great and it is hoped that the Government will readily come to the help of the District Board whose finances are, under the operation of the new Act, not in a flourishing condition.

This scheme was thought out by myself, the President of the Taluk Board, Tinnevely, and the Inspector of schools, discussed on the spot in the presence of men of light and leading in the village

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and accepted by all as eminently satisfactory. One of the townsmen christened the system as Gurukulavasa which obtained in India in the days of ancient Rishis.

I therefore request that the Conference will record its opinion that the scheme is eminently practical and will recommend to Government the acceptance of the scheme and the placing of sufficient fund for the purpose.

The Government cannot accept liability for the maintenance of technical and industrial schools which may be opened by local bodies, nor do they propose to take any action with reference to the resolution regarding the introduction of the spinning wheels in schools.

(4) *Muhammadan Education.*

(i) This Conference recommends to the Educational Council that proposals shall be framed immediately to afford facilities for training of Muhammadan male and female teachers in each district. (Bz. 19.)

No action on the part of the Government is called for.

(5) *Religious Instruction.*

That this Conference recommends that voluntary religious instruction be imparted to pupils in schools managed by local bodies under suitable conditions and rules. [Od. 10 (c).]

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Text-books.*

This Conference resolves that Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian representatives elected by a joint committee of the elected members of the district boards and the municipal councils shall be added to the Text-book Committees and three-fourths of the Text-book Committee shall consist of such representatives. (Bz. 22.)

The Government do not propose to take any action in this matter.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. *District Health Committees.*

(i) (1) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

(2) This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government.

(3) This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and the district medical

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and sanitary officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee.

(4) This Conference also recommends that municipal councils should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of the sanitary inspectors and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them.

(5) The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without the consent of the district health committee. (C. 10.)

(ii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present. (Tr. 21.)

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government. (Tr. 22.)

The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without consent of the district health committee. (Tr. 25.)

This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and district medical and sanitary officer: the district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee. (Tr. 23.)

This Conference also recommends that municipal councils, which do not employ a health officer, of their own, should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of sanitary inspector, deputy inspectors of vaccination and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them. (Tr. 24.)

(iii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of this officer's emoluments should be paid by Government.

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This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, presidents, taluk boards, and the district medical officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the district board president being the president of the committee. (Sd. 11.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that district health committees should be organized consisting of representatives of local bodies and district health officers shall be appointed, provided the Government would pay the whole or at least three-fourths of their pay, allowances and other charges. (Bz. 5.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 18th October 1921, G.O. No. 165, P.H., dated 1st February 1922 and G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

B. Medical Relief.

(1) Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This Conference is of opinion that the cost of the staff of the district medical and sanitary officer should not be a burden on local bodies. (Cb. 15.)

The matter has been considered by the Government, but owing to the financial stringency no immediate relief can be promised.

(2) Provincial subsidies.

(i) This Conference recommends that half the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies be met by Government. (Cb. 14 and Cd. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that not less than half the cost of the maintenance of medical institutions under local bodies shall be contributed by Government. (Bz. 8.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that in addition to 50 per cent of the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies recommended by the Financial Relations Committee, Government do pay the whole cost of constructing the buildings and equipment. (Tr. 30.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 737, P.H., dated 23rd May 1921.

(3) Medical Stores.

This Conference resolves that supplies from Medical Stores to the medical institutions maintained by local bodies will be charged at the same rate as in the case of Government medical institutions. (Bz. 7 and Cb. 16.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1564, P.H., dated 19th November 1921.

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(4) *Apportionment of cost between local bodies.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion to the number of patients resorting to medical institutions from the area of the respective local bodies, and that the administration of such an institution be entrusted to the local body within whose jurisdiction the institution is situated. (Cd. 4.)

(ii) That this Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion of the number of patients resorting to such institutions from the area of the respective local bodies. (Tr. 23.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that in the case of the hospitals and dispensaries in municipal areas the district board and not the taluk board shall contribute for the maintenance of such institutions *pro rata* according to the number of in-patients and out-patients coming from rural and municipal areas and such hospitals and dispensaries shall be managed by a statutory joint committee consisting of members chosen from local bodies concerned and registers shall be maintained showing the residence of patients treated. (Bz. 6.)

(iv) That this Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions. (Cd. 5 and Tr. 29.)

(v) This Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions and that the Local Boards Act be amended accordingly.

The Government have been advising local bodies to apportion the cost of medical institutions on the principles indicated in these resolutions.

(5) *Midwives.*

This Conference recommends that facilities be afforded in each district for training indigenous midwives with a view to the early introduction of the system of registering and licensing them at least in municipal towns. (Cb. 12, Sd. 13, Tr. 27 and Cd. 3.)

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

(6) *Ayurvedic and Unani (See also item 7).*

(i) This conference resolves that the Government shall grant permission to local bodies to open or aid Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions. (Bz. 9.)

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(ii) This Conference exhorts the local bodies to introduce the system of subsidising the Unani and Ayurvedic medical practitioners in rural areas. (Bz. 10.)

The Government have not hitherto objected to the maintenance of Ayurvedic or Unani institutions by local bodies.

(7) *Rural areas.*

(i) Medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Tr. 26.)

(a) Base hospitals in important taluk centres with one or more itinerant medical men allotted to them going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man or men out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding registered medical practitioners and certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

(ii) Resolved that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Sd. 12.)

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners, who agree to settle in rural areas.

(iii) This Conference resolves that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—

(1) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters or other centres with itinerant medical men attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(2) Opening of more dispensaries, and closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(3) Aiding

(a) registered medical practitioners, and

(b) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

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(iv) This Conference recommends that medical relief in rural areas may be reorganized on the following basis :—

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding—

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle down in rural areas and on such conditions under which aid may be given from local funds. (Cd. 2.)

See G.O. No. 1606, P.H., dated 28th November 1921.

(8) *Transfers of Medical Officers.*

This Conference is of opinion that the frequent and sudden transfers of medical officers outside the district are most undesirable and inconvenient and it therefore proposes—

(i) that in case of the sub-assistant surgeons, transfers outside the district should be made by the Surgeon-General ordinarily after consulting the Presidents of District Boards and Municipal Chairmen ;

(ii) that the transfer of assistant surgeons should be made by the Local Government after consulting Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils. (5. Cb. 17.)

See G.Os. No. 78, P.H., dated 26th January 1921, and No. 861, P.H., dated 17th June 1922.

C. Preventive Medicine.

(1) *Government Subsidies.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the Provincial Government shall contribute annually an amount which is at the rate of not less than As. 2 per head of population in villages for improvement of sanitation, such as acquisition of sites for latrines, removal of congestion in villages and drinking-water supply, acquisition of sites for burning and burial grounds, etc. (Bz. 11.)

(ii) That this Conference recommends that As. 3 per head of population in a district may be given for rural sanitation by Government considering the backwardness of Ceded districts. (Cd. 7.)

(iii) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant to each taluk board for rural sanitation of an amount equal to one-fourth of the receipts from land-cess. (Tr. 31.)

(iv) This Conference requests the Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of

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these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning and filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and noxious vegetation. (Sd. 4).

(v) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning or filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation. (Cb. 18).

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(2) *Wet Cultivation.*

This Conference resolves that all wet cultivation within 50 yards of the village-site shall be stopped and all the necessary compensation shall be paid by the Government. (Bz. 4.)

See G.O. No. 880, Revenue, dated 13th May 1922. The Government cannot accept the recommendation.

D. Water-supply.

(1) *In Unions.*

That this Conference recommends that the policy recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in regard to large schemes of water-supply be extended to rural union areas. (Tr. 34.)

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 13th May 1922.

(2) *Meters.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the water-supply account be self-supporting in the municipalities in the group where there is protected water-supply. Government should not compel the municipalities to meter the existing house connexions but that new house connexions should be metered. That in respect of new house connexions and such old house connexions as are already metered a meter fund be constituted on the following principles:—

(a) Municipal councils to own, repair and read meters by a special staff.

(b) Meters to be purchased out of loan funds.

(c) Each individual having a house connexion should pay a hire for the meter, the rate being so fixed as to cover loans, charges, cost of repairs and meter charge. (Cd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that every house connexion shall be metered; and that the municipal councils should own, repair and read meters by a special staff and that the meters be purchased out of loan funds. (Tr. 32.)

The question is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

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E. Conservancy.

(1) Rubbish disposal.

This Conference recommends that the departmental system of collecting and transporting rubbish be introduced in preference to the contract system in municipal and union board areas. (Tr. 33.)

No orders of Government are called for.

(2) Conservancy tax.

This Conference is of opinion that the private scavenging fees of municipalities and unions be classified as a tax and that the same be included in the bills for house and water tax. (Cb. 31.)

The question of amending the Acts with reference to this resolution is under consideration.

V.—TAXATION.

(1) Property tax—Differential rates.

(i) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at varying rates on lands and buildings and buildings of different classes and on lands of different classes provided only that the scales are so framed that the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property be not regressive. (Cd. 21.)

(ii) In regard to the property tax this Conference recommends that the councils have full discretion to levy the tax at different rates provided only the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property are not regressive. (Tr. 35.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at different rates on lands and on buildings. [Cb. 19 (a).]

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

(2) Companies tax.

(i) That this Conference resolves—

(a) that the companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body ;

(b) that the definition of company be altered so as to include companies registered in any country. (Cd. 22.)

(ii) (a) That companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body.

(b) That the definition of company be so altered as to include companies registered in any country.

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(c) That the scales of profession tax and companies tax be modified so as to admit of an easier gradation. (Cb. 20.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(3) *Profession tax.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Government may amend the Municipal and Local Boards Act by a definition of the word "Income" with reference to the levy of the profession tax. (Cb. 30.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the Local Boards Act be so amended as to bring it into conformity with the District Municipalities Act in the matter of assessment to profession tax of public and private servants and of the income from investments to tax and to omit the proviso to section 93 (1) of the Local Boards Act. (Tr. 41.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the local boards shall be authorized to levy profession tax on the salaries and pensions of public and private servants and on incomes from investments. (Bz. 14.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that in the matter of levying profession tax local bodies be given full discretion to vary the rates of assessment provided that the rates actually fixed do not exceed the maximum and that they are progressive and not regressive. (Tr. 36.)

(v) That this Conference resolves that the profession tax levied by a local body need not necessarily be on a scale proceeding proportionately to the maximum scale fixed under rule 17 of schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act and rule 9 of schedule IV of the Local Boards Act provided that the rates are not regressive. (Cd. 23.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(4) *Pilgrim tax.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the pilgrim tax should be confined to the outgoing pilgrims from the place of pilgrimage. (Cd. 24.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the pilgrim tax be confined to the outgoing pilgrims only and that the maximum rates provided in the Act be doubled. (Tr. 37.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

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(5) *Union land tax.*

All lands unassessed to Government revenue or zamindari rent in union areas be also taxed. (Tr. 43.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(6) *Amusements tax.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies be empowered to levy a tax on amusements in places falling under the Places of Public Resorts Act. (Tr. 39.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Land revenue.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the levy of land revenue (taram assessment and ground-rent) on lands within the municipal area shall be abolished. (Bz. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that lands within municipal limits and unions used as dwelling places shall be exempted from payment of land revenue to Government. [Cb. 19 (b).]

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that with a view to increase the resources of local bodies and enable them to carry out many necessary and urgent reforms in local administration the Local Government be requested to give a definite share of land revenue to local bodies. (Sd. 7.)

Items (i) & (ii).—These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government.

Item (iii).—The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(8) *Income-tax, abkari and pounds.*

This Conference resolves that one-third of the income-tax and the abkari revenue levied and the whole cattle-pound fees shall be transferred to respective local bodies. (Bz. 15.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

VI.—NON-TAX RESOURCES.

(1) *Licences.*

This Conference is of opinion that licence fees levied under Schedule V of the Municipalities Act beyond the municipal area within a radius of 3 miles may be levied by municipality and the proceeds divided between the local bodies and the municipalities in the proportion of 1 to 2. (Cb. 24.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

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(2) *Canal fees.*

This Conference resolves that the local bodies shall be given one-third share of the navigation licensing fees collected by the Public Works Department within their respective areas. (Bz. 16.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(3) *Cinemas, etc.*

Local bodies be advised to open cinema theatres and places of recreation and amusement (to be run on business lines). (Tr. 38.)

It is for the local bodies to take action in the matter.

VII.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(1) *Programme.*

This Conference recommends that each local body may prepare a programme of capital expenditure for three years under (a) Management, (b) Communications, (c) Education, (d) Public Health and (e) Remunerative enterprises. (Cd. 25, Tr. 44 and Sd. 16. The last-named Conference however resolved on a five years' programme.)

The above resolution has been commended to local bodies for adoption—G.O. No. 2585, L. & M., dated 23rd December 1921.

(2) *Government loans.*

This Conference recommends that Government should set apart every year not less than Rs. 50,00,000 for lending to local bodies for capital expenditure. (Cb. 23.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation—G.O. No. 1253, L. & M., dated 26th July 1922.

(3) *Joint loans.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies in each district shall be authorized to form a joint loans fund on the strength of their joint credit. (Bz. 12.)

The Government have under consideration a proposal for the formation of a joint loans fund for all the districts in the Presidency.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Audit (District-Concurrent).*

This Conference is of opinion that the present audit of the accounts of local bodies is not satisfactory and that a District Concurrent Audit should be organized under the control of the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts, and provision made for the pre-auditing of bills in the District Board Engineer's office as is done in the Department of Public Works Engineer's office. (Cb. 21.)

This resolution is under the consideration of Government.

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(2) *Overdrawals.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies which have account with the treasury should be permitted to overdraw their account, provided that the overdrawal is made good before the end of the financial year, and that those bodies who have account with the banks should make their own arrangements in the matter. (Cd. 26.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Budgets.*

This Conference recommends that the present practice of sending budgets separately may be continued. (Cd. 28.)

The meaning of this resolution is not clear.

(4) *District board contributions to taluk and union boards.*

This Conference recommends that district boards shall have freedom to make any contribution they like to taluk and union boards. (Cd. 27 and Tr. 45.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(5) *Investment in co-operative banks.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies should have full discretion to invest their surplus funds in the central urban district co-operative banks. (Tr. 47.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2316, L. & M., dated 25th November 1921, regarding the investment of the funds of local bodies in the Madras Central Urban Bank and central district co-operative banks. The Government do not consider any further action necessary.

(6) *Municipal savings banks.*

This Conference resolves that municipal councils shall be authorized to open savings banks. (Bz. 13.)

The Government consider that the suggestion is not practicable at present —G.O. No. 503, L. & M., dated 15th March 1922.

(7) *Compassionate grants.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the compassionate allowance to poor district boards be continued to the Ceded districts in future. (Cd. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the grants to the poorer district boards for improvement of their communications be continued. (Sd. 14.)

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In G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, the Government have laid down the principle that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies. Exceptions to this rule are however admissible in the case of (a) specially poor local bodies, (b) pilgrim centres and (c) sanitarium. The Government see no reason to reconsider this order. If a local body which is specially poor utilizes the provisions of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Elementary Education Act, 1920, regarding taxation to the extent desirable and is still unable to make both ends meet, the Government will consider the question of giving it a grant from Provincial funds in aid of its general resources, if Provincial finances permit—G.O. No. 24, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922.

(8) *Land-cess—Taluk board share.*

(i) Resolved that regard being had to the financial stringency of taluk boards, the Government be requested to depute an officer to investigate the question whether instead of the present 50 per cent of the obligatory land-cess that now goes towards the resources of the taluk boards, a larger proportion may not be taken by taluk boards. (Sd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that as taluk boards are financially hard hit under the new settlement under Local Boards Act of 1920 the Government may be requested to depute an officer to examine the whole question with a view to fix the proportion at which the land-cess should be distributed between the district and taluk boards. (Bz. 25.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(9) *Prohibition.*

This Conference regrets the attitude of many of the Collectors in not complying with resolutions of municipal councils and local boards regarding abolition or reduction of toddy, beer and arrack shops and requests Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition and give effect to the resolutions of municipal councils and taluk boards. (Cb. 27.)

The Government do not deem it is advisable to adopt this policy—G.O. No. 683, L. & M., dated 6th April 1922.

(10) *Training maistris.*

This Conference recommends that a central school of training for maistris be started by the local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies be requested to formulate proposals to carry out this recommendation. (Cd. 19.)

This is a question for the consideration of local bodies,

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(11) *Common workshop.*

This Conference recommends a common workshop for the benefit of all local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies may be requested to formulate proposals to carry out the recommendations. (Cd. 18.)

The question is one for the local bodies to consider.

(12) *Non-co-operation.*

Resolved that members of local bodies be requested to take active measures to avert the dangers arising from the propaganda of non-co-operation movement. (Sd. 17.)

This is a matter in which the members of the local bodies should themselves take action.

II

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO REGULATE STATE
AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that under Standing Order No. 40 (3) I have appointed the hon. Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddi Nayudu as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries."

III

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS
UNIVERSITY, 1922.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I have listened very carefully to the speeches that have been delivered on this subject. The pros and cons have been discussed at elaborate length. There may be defects in the Bill and there may be difficulties in the working of it. But I am of opinion that the measure is a necessary and wholesome one and has come none too soon. Some people supported it on some grounds and others on different grounds. But to my mind they did not touch the true point. Our friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar defended it accusing certain set of our people saying that they were very selfish. I am not going to defend the Bill on that ground. Selfishness, scheming heads and lying tongues are common property. They are found even among non-Brahmans as well as Brahmans (laughter and applause). We must compare and contrast the existing university with that of the proposed one, and then we must find out whether it is desirable to have a new university, or whether there is any necessity for a change. What is the nature of the present university? It is an examining university, and I may say it is a factory for manufacturing graduates. Of course, many brilliant graduates are turned out from this factory. These graduates are eminent not because of the education imparted in the university, but because of their inherent worth. Of course, the students and examiners are bent upon turning out so many passes every year, but unfortunately they produce more failures in life than successes. Teachers are very keen about turning out so many graduates, and the students are very particular in passing examinations. The students in their anxiety to pass the examinations do not care for general knowledge. They simply take books containing questions and answers and cram them and thus get through the examinations and do not care to derive any knowledge from their studies. The student does not care to cultivate his brain and acquire the right knowledge.

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The examiners in this respect are no better than the students. They always take care to give marks as low as possible, for they want to get the name of being strict examiners. I want to give you two specimens of a professor and an examinee. A Sanskrit professor taught his pupils that Kamaladhwaya meant two lotus flowers. When he was asked to give the meaning of each word, he said 'of course Kamala means two and dhwaya means lotus flowers.' That is the sort of professors we generally have in our institutions. As regards the examinee, when a European student was asked to give the meaning of brinjal in Tamil, after repeating the syllable of the Tamil word *kattiri* several times, he ended by saying *kattirikol*. And for this he was given half the marks because he answered half the question. So, I consider this university has sowed its seeds on rocky soil. Only if you sow the seeds on fertile soil, there will be good results. Again, our students are unable to distinguish after so many years of study in schools between fact and fiction. To give an illustration, one day I was arguing with a leading lawyer about some story in the Ramayana. He expressed his belief in the ten heads and twenty hands of Ravana. I asked what he meant by that. He said 'Valmiki has written so and it cannot be a lie.' I said the true explanation is that the ten heads of Ravana represented his wisdom and the twenty hands represented his might. Then he said 'you are a misbeliever and the English education has spoiled you.' Then I said 'you are also a graduate but are none the better for your education; there is no difference between you and an old woman.' So, the education that is imparted in our colleges is not the right sort of education and the examinations are no test of the pupil's capacity. For instance, the late Ramanujam who was a mathematical prodigy failed to get through the examinations of this university; our present system of imparting education and conducting examinations is faulty and calls for immediate reform.

"These graduates are anxious to pass their examinations to supply the demands in Government posts as well as in matrimonial markets. 11-15 a.m. This university does not supply the true knowledge, and so the sooner it ceases to exist, the better. What is meant by teaching university? A teaching university is one in which the students come in contact daily with their professors and are actually trained and made to understand all the truths as they are found. In English universities they pay more attention to physical exercise than in Indian universities. In our university, the youths are very weak in body but strong in their brains. That is why they are short-lived. I want to give a small instance, not exactly on the lines of our university system, but in a way comparable to that. There was the great Ramalingaswami at Chidambaram. He collected a large number of disciples, as many as 1,000, and called this assembly as Samarasasanmargha Sabha. All these disciples became really very great by coming in contact daily with their saintly guru. Whatever was taught, it was regularly understood and assimilated by them. Similarly the great modern poet Meenakshisundaram Pillai produced a number of scholars because of his personal contact with his pupils. Such sort of relationship between the teachers and the taught is essential for any true education. This Bill endeavours to introduce such a thing. The great Valluvar says:

"தொட்டனைத் தூறு மணற்கேணிமாந்தற்குக் கற்றனைத் தூறு மறிவு."

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“That means the deeper the well is dug, the more profuse will be the water; similarly the more you learn, the more you will improve your knowledge. Education must be given for the true understanding of the universe, and not for acquiring appointments. The purpose of education is for the understanding of the whole truth in this world as well as in the world to come. It is also stated that the nature of the culture may be clearly seen by the pupil's conduct.

“பண்ணிய பயிசிற் புண்ணியந் தெரியும்.”

“So says Avvai. If the harvest is abundant, you can very well understand the labour of the cultivator. There may be defects in the Bill, but they can be very easily remedied. In a residential university there are innumerable difficulties. If you really want a residential university, there must be a number of kitchens for different sects and communities. There may be professors of all castes and it is not possible for them to live with the students of all castes and come in contact with them constantly. These are all difficulties in a teaching university and that is why, I think, Dr. Miller suggested a university for post-graduate researches.

“As regards the affiliation of colleges in the mufassal to the proposed university, it is inevitable. For, to make all the mufassal colleges as constituent colleges of this university will be impossible, because we do not possess the necessary funds. Nor can universities be started in all places all at once. Each college must wait for its turn. The opposition on behalf of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, is not a very serious one. The authorities of that college are capable of organizing their college within the limits of the Madras University, as they once removed their college from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. They are not willing to send the pupils of their congregation to any other college of a different religious persuasion. So, there is no fear about them. They will take care of themselves. As regards other colleges, let them start and work for organizing a university. It is impossible for all the children to be of the same age. The first born is the first born. Others must be younger children. In Madras the oldest college is the Presidency College. It was originally started as a high school. The second college is the Christian College. It was formerly Anderson's School, and in course of time it developed to its present dimensions. With these few words, I support the Bill.”

Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS:—“Mr. President, Sir, there is considerable misgiving in the mufassal that this Bill will place the affiliated colleges in an inferior position and to safeguard their interests, proper representation for them in the Senate, in the Syndicate and in the Academical Council should be made. What has been provided for in the Bill seems to be inadequate. The Senate has the power to make statutes and the Syndicate to make ordinances. The Senate will consist of about 150 members. In it there will be, as provided for now in the Bill, only 18 members representing affiliated colleges, both first grade and second grade. But when the university divests itself of the control over intermediate education the number of members coming from the affiliated colleges will dwindle down to 13. As the constituent and affiliated first-grade colleges are at present equal in number, there should be larger representation in the Senate for first-grade affiliated colleges than what is provided for in the Bill. The

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Syndicate which is to consist of 16 members will have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate colleges in the mufassal, to make ordinances and to draft statutes. It may contain a possible maximum of four members connected with affiliated colleges though there is a certainty of two members being on it. This uncertainty should be removed and it should be made obligatory to return to the Syndicate at least five members connected with first-grade affiliated colleges because, as I said already, the number of first-grade colleges in the city of Madras and in the mufassal is the same. It is difficult to say from the Bill how many members there will be in the Academical Council. But one omission in the constitution of this Council seems glaring and that is the representation of the members of the teaching staff of first-grade affiliated colleges when three members of the teaching staff of the constituent colleges are to be included in the Council. Sir, I hope that the Select Committee will see to the rectification of these defects in the Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am also glad to join in the general approval to the introduction of this Bill. I would have been more glad if the support had been more unanimous than it has been. Before referring to some of the objections against the principle of this Bill it may be said that the objections fall under three heads—objections by the Mylapore lawyer, objections by the Triplicane doctor and objections by the Royapetta teacher. I would refer to the basic principle of the Bill that it is intended to introduce and convert the present university into a teaching and residential university. So far as the teaching university is concerned there will be no difficulty at all, because professors of the various colleges already in existence may be appointed by the university itself upon some arrangement. But the whole question will be to convert the present university into a residential one. Notwithstanding the views of one party or of the other, owing to a change in the angle of vision from 1918 onwards, we must all admit that, so far as the intelligentsia of the country is concerned, we wanted this change for several years and that we should have a residential university at least in Madras. The Bill itself provides that every student of the university should be residing in one of the hostels attached to the university. That necessarily means a good deal of expenditure on the part of Government. Questions have been often asked as to whether the Government would be able to lay out the large sum of money that would be required for such a change. Inasmuch as this measure has been approved by the whole Cabinet and as the Government of India have sanctioned this Bill, there will be no difficulty in getting the amount required, so far as this question is concerned. So far as these two questions are concerned we must wholeheartedly support the Bill, instead of joining in the protest from some part of the House. To the objection raised by my hon. friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar I want only to say that at least, so far as this question is concerned, he might not have referred to the communal question. He is probably one of those who thinks that he always represents 40 millions of people, whether they like to be represented by him or not, and that he must in season and out of season represent their grievances whether real or imaginary. So far as this university is concerned, there should be no question of sect as regards membership or as regards the pupils who are allowed to read there, as has been rightly laid down in clause 5 of the Bill.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length on the details of that principle. I hope the Bill would be passed into an Act with

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that provision. There is absolutely no fear of any one community or any one race being predominant in the Senate if we properly work the provisions of the present Bill. If really the non-Brahmans are representatives of the vast majority, if they are really the rich men in the country, then there are ample provisions to bring in a large number of them.

“Then dealing with the question referred to by the hon. Mr. Raja, who has raised the cry of danger to his community and danger to elementary education, I may say that I am one of those who think that the hon. the Minister must make a pronouncement, as his intentions seem evidently to be, that any expense on behalf of the university would not in the least affect the expenditure that has been promised to be incurred on behalf of elementary education. All those who know the present Minister in charge of Education would certainly testify to the fact that, so far as elementary education is concerned, his intentions are to spend more money and that the passing of this Bill into an Act would not in any way affect the advance in elementary education. I am one of those who think that elementary, secondary, and higher education should go together and that one ought not to be sacrificed in the interests of the other. While we want mass education on a larger scale than at present, we should also have higher education, so that the higher intellects of the country may be trained not only for the professions, but also for the industries and commerce of the country.

“Another question which has been raised and discussed by many hon. Members on both sides of the House is the fear for the mufassal colleges. I am very sorry to say that, instead of recognizing that the fear does exist and that it has a foundation, some Members of this House have gone so far as to blame the people who entertained such fears, saying that it was all sentimental, that it was all imaginary, and that their interests would be safeguarded. We certainly expect the hon. Member in charge to say that such safeguard would be provided. I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister has generally shown his readiness to listen to objections, and the difference between the Bill as originally published and the Bill as it has been introduced in this House clearly shows that he is always ready to listen to reasonable objections and is prepared to modify the provisions, if necessary. I was myself asked to deliver an address in Trichinopoly and I was asked to speak on this point. I may say that there is reasonable and well-founded apprehension in the minds of the mufassal people that, if this Bill is passed, it would endanger their present position. I think that one of the necessary provisions should be that the Act should provide for the inauguration of an Andhra University and of a Dravida University, if some conditions that may be laid down in this Bill are satisfied. That is a necessary qualification for getting universal support to this Bill both in this House and in the mufassal. Again, another provision which is necessary to be made is to give permission to the students of the mufassal colleges to attend the lectures delivered at Madras. This is very important. It is not enough to say that the mufassal professors can be appointed as university professors, but it is very necessary for the mufassal students to attend the lectures to be given in Madras and vice versa, so that there may be created a sort of corporate life and fellowship in the minds of students and teachers.

“There are no doubt many other points which I hope will be gone into in detail in the Select Committee, and we have no doubt that the Select Committee will be composed both of mufassal and headquarters members,

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and that they will take all these points into consideration. I may refer to one point, namely, the very wide powers that have been given to the Chancellor to appoint any number of people as life members simply on the ground that they take an interest in educational matters. Once it was decided to invade the House of Lords and to defeat the majority of the party in power by appointing any number of Lords, and then the whole House came down and yielded to the views of the then Government. If we want to foster independent spirit, the power of appointing any number of life members should not be given to the Chancellor. There is, of course, the provision giving him power to appoint ordinary members, say, 20 or 25, but this indefinite power of appointing any number of people as life members simply because they take interest in education seems to be not very satisfactory because any one, even myself, may be considered to take interest in educational matters, and in such a case there is a chance of any number of life members, as many people can be said to take interest in educational matters. So that seems to be a very dangerous provision in the Bill, but I have no doubt whatever that the Select Committee will go into that question also.

“Now as regards the question of appointing as members those who pay some subscription, there seems to be a fear that a very large number of people may open the strings of their purses and that the Senate may be full of rich men. I do not apprehend any such contingency. I would, on the other hand, be glad if a large number of rich people contribute large sums of money. Even then we can only expect about 20 to 40 such members and they will be smaller than the general body, and in the present state of things it will be very long before our rich people become so liberal as to swamp the Senate. Some inducement should be given to them to contribute money. I am indifferent whether titles should also be given or not. There was a dispute about the question of titles yesterday, but I believe what was said by Mr. Rama Rao was not that people purchase titles but that people contribute money and that the Government recognize such donations by conferring titles. There is absolutely no reason why the Government should not recognize such donors. I at least know one gentleman in our district who endowed a very large sum of money on a girls' school. He never imagined in his life, nor dreamt, that he would be given a title, but the Collector recognized the charitable nature of the gentleman and recommended a title, which was conferred. If titles are given after the contributions are made, as an inducement to rich men to assist in the development of our education, I do not think there is anything wrong in so doing. My idea is that the restriction on the number of such members should even be relaxed and encouragement be given to as many rich people as possible to take interest in higher education. Though I see there are some defects in some of the provisions of the Bill, there can be absolutely no objection, so far as the principles are concerned, and I heartily support the Bill as regards its general principles.”

Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI:—“Mr. President, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. the Minister on the reorganization of the Madras University. I have studied the Bill very carefully and my own deliberate opinion is that this Bill is the result of mature consideration and considerable attention given to it by its author, and its basic principles are such as to compel general acceptance. To make my position stronger,

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I consulted professors and principals of certain colleges and their opinion was exactly the same as mine. To make it still further strong, I convened a meeting of the general public of Tinnevely on the 6th of this month with a view to ascertain their views on this important question, but unfortunately at the time selected for the meeting there was a heavy downpour of rain which prevented many who had ideas on the subject from attending it. But all the same, there were a few who were present and they included some High Court vakils and some educationists of standing. We went into the Bill very carefully clause by clause, and also the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the final conclusion that we came to was, as I said before, that the principles of the Bill are safe and sound, that everybody should give strong support to it and that the details ought to be considered at a later meeting which would be called for next week.

“As regards the progress of education, I have to say that it is now nearly 150 years since this country, India, came under British sovereignty, and for the first 80 years nothing was done in the way of education. Then came the Act of 1857, a skeleton-like enactment called the University Act which was in existence for over 50 years, and it was only in the year 1904 that we had anything like a University Act. That has been in force for two decades, and now the time has come to pass an Act which would satisfy the people, which would be in consonance with the present advanced ideas and political progress, and we see that our popular Minister has come to the rescue and has introduced this Bill for the consideration of the House. Many defects were pointed out by many of the speakers who spoke before me, but as they have all been sufficiently answered by other speakers, I am not going to waste the time of the House on those points. But there are two points which have not been dealt with before and I only propose to confine myself to those two points.

“The first is section 7 of the proposed Bill. That is a subject upon which, I, as the President may remember, was very keen in connexion with the Local Boards Bill. It was about the sort of external control upon the district boards, but I was overruled when that Bill was under discussion, but I hope this suggestion may not share the same fate, because the Senate which we are going to constitute is not composed of ordinary people. It is to be presided over by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor. So, I suggest that an exception may be made at least in the University Act for the avoidance of all external control. That is the first point.

“The other is this. Till now, the Government has been in the relation of a parent to the university. Now that it is going to divest itself of all connexion with the University Senate, it becomes necessary to safeguard the interests of the affiliated colleges which are in a sense the wards of the university. I propose therefore, adopting the Trusts Act, to distinguish the funds between the two, one the University proper and the other the University Trust fund. Then there would be no fear at all that the interests of the affiliated colleges may in any way be sacrificed. I offer these two suggestions to the Select Committee.

“With these few remarks, I support heartily the Bill which has been brought forward by our Minister Mr. Patro.”

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Education has told us that there was a volume of opposition in regard to this Bill in the first instance. But after the conference at Trichinopoly of

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the principals of first-grade colleges, the opposition has partly abated. To my mind it seems that there is not much opposition to the principles underlying the Bill. I do not believe that anyone could say that the Madras University should continue for ever as an examining body. I do not believe that anyone would say that the teaching and residential system is not the ideal of a university. If objections have been raised at all, they are due to the fact that the mufassal colleges do not know what their position would be under the Bill, if passed into law. It is on account of that, that fears have been expressed, and it is that, that the Bill has to rectify. The hon. the Minister has told us in his speech :

While I realize that the mufassal colleges should naturally have apprehensions about their future, I may assure them that it is far from my intention to minimize their importance or to underrate their work. Provision is made in the Bill to safeguard their present status which is maintained as affiliated colleges.

"I am afraid that there is much to be said about this. I am not aware of any provision in the Bill. Section 14, clause (9), makes some mention of the continuance of the affiliation of the present affiliated colleges. But I am afraid it may be interpreted to mean that it does not take away from the Senate the power not to approve of the affiliation.

11-45 a.m. "All that the Bill says is that the Senate may approve the continuance of the affiliation. It does not mean that the Senate has no power to deprive colleges of their affiliation to the university.

I submit, therefore, that that meaning must be made clear, and that it should be made obligatory upon the Senate to continue the affiliation of the mufassal colleges.

"The second question upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained by the mufassal colleges is the want of statutory provision in the Bill with regard to the continuance of the financial assistance which the mufassal colleges have been receiving. The mufassal colleges have been receiving some sort of aid, as building grant, equipment grant, for purchase of laboratory, purchase of furniture, library and so forth and so on. There is nothing in the Bill which says that it shall be obligatory upon the university to continue this financial assistance.

"The third point upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained is the want of a provision making it obligatory upon the university teachers to deliver lectures in the mufassal colleges."

MR. R. G. GRIEVE :—"I rise, Sir, to make a correction with reference to a remark made by the hon. Member. The university does not, at present, give any financial assistance to the affiliated colleges."

MR. M. SURYANARAYANA :—"I know that it is the Government that is giving this assistance now. There is nothing in the Bill which makes it obligatory on the university which is going to take the place of the Government in these matters to continue the financial assistance the mufassal colleges have been receiving. There is a section which says that the university 'shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the university together with its views thereon'. What is there in the Bill which makes it obligatory for the Senate to distribute the funds it might receive from the Government in a particular manner? What

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is there in the Bill which says that the Government will continue to give the assistance it has been giving to the mufassal colleges? In the absence of these provisions it is quite certain that mufassal colleges will be left in the back-ground.

"The third point, as I have already submitted, is the want of statutory obligation on the university lecturers to deliver a certain number of lectures in the mufassal colleges. The Madras University has even now some professorial chairs. These professors are supposed to go to the mufassal to deliver lectures. But, as a matter of fact, they have never appeared in the mufassal, especially in the north of the Presidency. On one or two occasions appointments were made by the lecturer in Economics, but we were disappointed. I submit, therefore, that if these university lecturers who certainly will be of great use to the constituent colleges should not give the benefit of their learning and of their attainments to the mufassal colleges, it is no wonder that the mufassal colleges should consider themselves to be second-rate ones and not important colleges.

"Well, Sir, there is one word more to be said. The Madras University was started sixty years ago, and the Allahabad University full thirty years afterwards, and yet the Allahabad University has had the advantage of constituting itself into a teaching university at Lucknow in the first instance, and not in Allahabad. We now see that a reorganization has been made there and the formation of another university has been taken on hand, and we have now the Lucknow University Bill in the United Provinces. We may hope that the hon. Mr. Patril will before long introduce the Andhra University Bill, like what took place as a consequence of the reorganization of the Allahabad University."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say that, while I approve the Bill as a whole, a few changes would be necessary to make it more acceptable and to remove certain defects which we have been noticing in the university management in the past. I refer to the constitution of the faculties. Nominations to these faculties are generally made by the chancellor, and when vacancies occur the members of the Faculty are allowed to vote and fill the vacancies, which practically comes to a certain small body exercising the whole franchise. Now, the professional colleges have been in existence for more than half a century, and hundreds of professional graduates have been turned out in each profession. It is time that the general mass of professional graduates, each in his own profession, had the privilege of exercising this franchise in electing members for the Faculties. Taking my own profession, the Medical, I find that year after year the members who are nominated to the Medical faculty are chiefly from the Indian Medical Service and very rarely from among the private medical practitioners. The surgeon-general is generally the officer who is to recommend the competent person to the chancellor, and it cannot be expected that, since surgeon-generals come and go at fairly frequent intervals, the surgeon-general could have a knowledge of the merits of all the men in the profession, especially if they have been of some years' standing. He loses sight of them altogether unless they happen to be in Government service. I know several such omissions in the past, and there is likely to be more and more of them in the future. Unless a man has the push and energy to work

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himself up to the front and bring himself into prominence before the official head of the Medical Department he is likely to be forgotten and lost sight of. What is required is that merit, professional acumen and scholarship should be recognized, and that is possible only when the whole profession is given an opportunity in matters of election. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to go into this matter fully when he recasts the Bill after the deliberations of the Select Committee."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARI, J. :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the principle of this Bill. In the fitness of things, two Ministers have introduced two Bills, and the third Minister is going to introduce one Bill which will certainly make a very great reform in this province. The hon. Mr. Reddi Nayudu has shown us a way to obtain more food and better food in the near future by aiding industries, and he has set his hand in developing the body of our country. The hon. the Minister for Education has taken in his hand the development of the intellect, and he is trying to give proper food to the mind. And the most important of all is to be reserved to our first Minister who will be introducing reforms in the religious and charitable endowments of our Presidency. In other words, he is trying to minister unto the soul of the country. I therefore think, Sir, that if these three things have been achieved they will really be very useful and great achievements indeed for the reformed Council, and any person who will say or will dare to say that this Council is a failure, I think, Sir, is not speaking the truth at all.

" Then, Sir, coming to the principle of the Bill itself, I have already said that there can be no two opinions on the point. The present university is a mere clerical university ; in other words, it aims at turning out clerks for Government service. But the present object is to introduce culture into the university. That, I submit, is a very great benefit indeed. No doubt, there are some objections levelled against the Bill. The first objection is that it is not creating universities in several parts of the province. But, I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister is not deaf to that objection. All he says is that as we are at present circumstanced in our finances we are unable to achieve all those several things together. He says 'let us start the Madras University first, and let us start the others afterwards,' not because that he does not think other universities are not necessary but because he thinks that he must cut the coat according to the cloth. No doubt, in the meanwhile, there will be some discontent in the mufassal. There will be the feeling that mufassal students will be called inferior to the Madras University students ; there may be the feeling that the mufassal college students will not be benefited to the same extent as the Madras University students ; there will be the feeling also that the mufassal colleges will not get very great financial aid from the Government as the Madras University does. But all these things are only questions of time, and they can be remedied by the Government in course of time.

" Having said so much upon the principle of the Bill it is also my important duty, Sir, to submit certain criticisms as regards the provisions of the Bill so that these points may be considered by the Select Committee when they meet to consider the Bill. In the first place, I submit, Sir, that section 7 is an unnecessary thing ; that is, the provision as regards the

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visitor. The Senate and the other bodies constituting the university will consist of very great and eminent persons including His Excellency the Chancellor, and I do not see why there should be a necessity for a visitor, for his enquiries, for his inspection, for his passing remarks and also for the subsequent provisions made in section 7. I think, Sir, that point may be considered.

“The next thing that I submit is that the Senate must be the supreme official body in everything. It must be a democratic body not only in name but also in spirit. That being the case, I think, Sir, that the Chancellor is given very large powers, more powers than are necessary, over such a distinguished body as the Senate. For you will find that the Chancellor has got the power to create any number of life members. The number is not fixed. You will find that he has got the large power of nominating 25 members to the Senate; he has got the power of nominating two members to the Syndicate, and he has got the power of approving or vetoing the statutes made by the Senate; he has got the power to approve or disapprove the ordinances made by the Syndicate; he has got the power of appointing the first vice-chancellor of the university; he has got also the power of nominating ten members of the Council of affiliated colleges; and in every matter indeed his voice is the final voice. I do not at all say that such a high personage as our Governor of Madras should not have a voice: but I do say that the Senate consisting of some of the very eminent persons who fill every kind of responsible position in the country, should not be controlled even by a Governor of Madras. I think, Sir, that point may be considered in the Select Committee.

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“Next, Sir, as regards the vice-chancellor, I find that his powers and duties are not really very great, especially when I find the provision for a registrar in the statute. The registrar will be in charge of the funds, he will prepare the budget and submit the estimates and he does everything that is necessary for the proper maintenance of accounts and for the proper maintenance of records and correspondence. The vice-chancellor will no doubt be the chairman of the committee, he will convene meetings and preside over them and keep order; all these things are done by any president of a district board. I do not grudge the powers now conferred on the vice-chancellor but what I do object is to his being either a full-timed officer or being paid any salary. That, I think, is a point which can be considered in the Select Committee.

“Then, Sir, I also think that so far as the constitution of the Senate is concerned, I welcome the provision made for persons getting in as members on their paying a certain amount of money. It appears to be a wise step. It can be useful for the poor and the university is really for the benefit of the poor and these benefactions will certainly be of very great use to them; and secondly, I think, that the Minister has done a very wise thing in introducing that provision. Unless you tickle the vanity of the rich they cannot be expected to give much help. I again congratulate the Minister on that point. I think, Sir, the provision for members to be appointed by the graduates is put at 25, and I do not think that number is adequate. Similarly the Council of affiliated colleges is provided to send seven; this is inadequate. Yesterday when we were discussing the Port Trust Bill we made

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provision for representatives,—one from the skin and hides merchants, and one from the piecegoods merchants. I think they too ought to find a place here. All classes of associations must be represented, and the skin and hides merchants will be found to be very useful if they are brought down as members. They will contribute a very large amount of money. That is a point, Sir, I would like the Select Committee to consider.

“Now, Sir, I will turn to sections 31 and 32. I do not at all approve of beginning the university course with the Intermediate examination. I think the Matriculation examination must be the standard. I do not approve also that the Intermediate examination should be handed over to Government, and I do not think that it is a wise step to abolish the Intermediate.

“Turning then to section 35, the Syndicate is given the power to remove a person from the register of graduates for ‘scandalous’ conduct. I have not been able to find the definition of the word ‘scandalous’ in the Bill, and I think, Sir, that the provision may be very well deleted. I do not think that any member will be guilty of that conduct, and I think it will be scandalous to have the word ‘scandalous’ there.

“There is only one other point and I have done. How are you going to make the existing colleges constituent colleges? You want these colleges to be managed by a committee named by you. There will be some difficulty in that, at least in cases like the Pachayappa and Christian colleges. Sir, lastly nothing can be done without funds. There is no use of enacting an Act; you must at the same time provide funds, ample funds, as much funds as possible. Money is the crux of the problem in these days. Unless this is done, there is no use of all this trouble. Without money nothing could be done.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I rise to support the introduction of this Bill and, so far as I have been able to analyse the objections which have been urged, I think, they are based more on matters of detail than on general principles. I therefore think that in view of the discussion that has taken place on the introduction of this Bill, it will meet with the unanimous acceptance of this House. The main principle of this Bill is to reform the existing university so as to convert it into teaching and residential university. It is for the purpose of achieving that object in the best possible manner, that various suggestions have been made and various provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. These suggestions and provisions do require careful examination and do require modifications in several important respects. So long as any arguments have been advanced tending to show that it is not at present desirable to have a teaching and residential university, I think, we can safely proceed on the assumption that the principle of the Bill has been accepted. When my friend the hon. the Minister for Education in his remarks while introducing this motion referred to the steps taken for the improvement of primary education, I thought he was introducing in it a discussion which is not quite relevant for a decision of this question. But when I heard some objections from some quarters of this House, I thought that he was justified in making reference to the progress made in the matter of elementary education. Objection has been taken that the passing of this Bill will give a fatal blow to the development of primary education, and that

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it will for that reason strike at the root of all progress, especially of the depressed classes. I find another hon. gentleman stating that it is only after providing for elementary education to the fullest possible extent that the surplus, if any, could be voted for the university education. I think that there is a fallacy in the position taken by those two hon. gentlemen. The expansion of primary education is not the privilege or monopoly of any party in this House; and we may take it that all sections of this House are agreed that, as speedily as possible and as best as we can, there should be wide diffusion of mass education in the country. There is no difference of opinion so far as that is concerned, and it will also be noticed that the funds gradually provided for the expansion of elementary education have been on the increase. But is it to be contended, that till we reach the millennium in the case of elementary education, till we have compulsory and free education throughout the whole of this province we ought to give a set-back to other secondary or higher education? If there is any one who will advance the opposition that it is only after satisfying the needs of the elementary education that we could devote the surplus, I think the day will never come, because expansion of elementary education in the manner in which we desire would necessitate a much larger allotment of funds than this province could at present provide for. It may, therefore, be taken as a proposition which we should accept that, while making liberal provision for the expansion of elementary education, higher education ought not to be neglected and due provision should be made for the expansion of higher education. One most important and a very reasonable objection which has been urged was about the fear entertained by the mufassal colleges by the introduction of this Bill. We notice from the speech of the hon. the Minister that he recognizes this aspect also. And he must fully recognize the extent of this feeling in the mufassal colleges. It is not of much use to minimise the importance of this objection; there is no use in saying that the mufassal colleges ought to put up with a feeling of inferiority; there is no use of asserting that they must be in a position to get along as best as possible even with the meagre resources at their disposal. On this occasion, I may be permitted to refer to a few facts in order to show the splendid work done by the mufassal colleges in the way of higher education. It is best that we recognize it, because with very little cost to the Government exchequer very useful work is being done in the way of higher education by the mufassal colleges. It will be noticed that so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, we have got three Government colleges and seven Aided colleges in six places, there being two in Trichinopoly. But we find that the number of pupils in 1920-21 in the Government colleges was 286, and 1,180 in Aided colleges, making up a total of 1,466. It is not this that is so important as the fact that the Government have done very well in pursuing their policy for grants to the mufassal colleges which have taken the brunt of the work in the development of higher education. The Government grant during 1920-21 amounted only to Rs. 61,718. This is very little compared with the large amount of money that the interest of higher education would require. I may also point out that we must admire the policy with which the mufassal colleges have been discharging their duties when we realize that the grants given to them are nothing to be compared with the grants given to Madras. I find that for seven colleges in the mufassal a total grant of Rs. 61,718 has been given, whereas for two colleges

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in the city of Madras the grant was Rs. 65,254. These seven colleges are getting much less than two of the colleges in the city though doing splendid work in the field of higher education. It would be doing a serious injustice if we do not do all that lies in our power to safeguard their interests, preserve their status and increase their usefulness. I believe that before the University Bill is passed, due steps would be taken to allay their misapprehensions and their feelings of alarm and to secure higher status for them.

"You will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister has stated: 'the status of the mufassal colleges will be kept intact as at present and every inducement will be given to such of those mufassal colleges as can afford development to become the nuclei of new universities which would be brought into existence hereafter'. So with that assurance from the hon. the Minister I think we must go a step further and incorporate in the Act the further safeguards necessary.

"It will be pertinent to this motion to consider one or two suggestions made by the Sadler Commission in connexion with the improvement of the status of mufassal colleges. Among the recommendations we find it stated that, in order to encourage the growth of the colleges which may be capable of becoming potential universities, they should fulfil certain defined conditions, receive title and ranks of university colleges and should then be represented upon the special panel of the board of mufassal colleges. They also state that such funds as would be required for the development of the colleges should be expended by the Government.

"They make a definite suggestion that in the case of stronger colleges which have been doing useful work and which satisfy certain requirements, they must be given the status of a university and due provision should also be made which would enable them to increase their resources. I believe, Sir, that that suggestion is well worth consideration and it is desirable that it should be given effect to. Unless due steps are taken for recognizing the good work done by the mufassal colleges not merely by expressing verbal sympathy and not merely by appreciation of their good work, but by recognizing their status in the Act itself and by placing their financial condition on a sound basis, I believe this Bill is naturally likely to cause considerable disappointment in so far as the mufassal colleges are concerned. I am sure that, with the assurance given by the hon. the Minister not only in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but also in his opening speech, we can proceed much further and can have the necessary provisions incorporated in the Act itself.

"The next point to which I wish to draw attention is about the existence of sufficient scope for the establishment of additional colleges. We find it stated in the preamble of this Bill that:

It is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the City of Madras to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"There is thus scope in the Bill itself for the formation of new universities, but I would like to have some more definite steps taken to encourage the formation of new universities. I am aware that it depends upon various other conditions. I am also aware that it depends upon the public support which the proposals for the establishment of these universities might

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receive. But, making allowance for these, I think the object should be made more clear and definite that whatever proposals are incorporated would be for the purpose of furthering, helping and encouraging the formation of new universities.

"My attention has been drawn to one portion of this Bill—the other portions have already been dealt with by other members, and I need not dwell upon them—and that is what is contained in clause 14, sub-clause (9). That not only affects the position of the mufassal colleges but also the formation of big universities and that is why I wish to make a few remarks regarding that clause. It says that:

The Senate shall have the following powers :—

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on it by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities save in so far as such rights may be enhanced in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

"I will suggest, Sir, that the provision may be so modified as to make it quite clear that those colleges which have hitherto been affiliated should continue to remain so affiliated so long as they fulfil the conditions hitherto in force. It will be unfortunate if those colleges which have been affiliated according to the conditions hitherto laid down by the university should, owing to a difference in the existing order of things, or owing to a modification in the condition of things, be refused to be affiliated. All possible rules and restrictions might be imposed on the newly affiliated colleges, but in the case of the old colleges I believe it should be made absolutely clear that, so long as they fulfil the old conditions, their position would be safeguarded. Then, coming to the next portion of it which suggests that the affiliation will continue until such time as they may be transferred to other universities, it really causes some alarm in my mind. My hon. friend from Bellary yesterday referred to the contemplated Andhra University and to the position of the Ceded Districts. The question of the establishment of an additional university to serve the various linguistic areas has been under consideration for some time. In the course of the discussion on that question suggestions have been made for the establishment of a university in the Andhra country—one for the Tamil country at Trichinopoly or some other convenient place as suggested by Sir T. Desika Achariyar, and another in the Kerala country as Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested. But if it is to be a university to serve any linguistic area, much depends upon the location of that university as to whether that really represents a linguistic area or not. I quite appreciate the alarm of my friend from Bellary in that respect. Coming as he does from the Ceded Districts, he would certainly view with considerable alarm a proposal to have a university, calling it an Andhra University, while at the same time locating it somewhere else in the very North near Bengal. Difficulties are likely to arise whatever might be the decision come to regarding that question. I am now concerned only with sub-clause (9) of clause 14 which states that they will continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities. I will impress on the hon. the Minister for Education that it must be possible for the existing colleges to choose to what university they wish to be affiliated. Suppose, for

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instance, a university is started in Vizianagram and my hon. friends from Bellary and Anantapur are called upon to choose this Andhra University and have their college transferred to that place under section 14 of the Bill; the position would be most alarming and would be something which cannot be thought of. Therefore, wherever the university might be eventually established, it must be distinctly understood that the existing colleges should have the liberty of being affiliated to any university according to their will. If those from Bellary, Anantapur or Chittoor would like to be affiliated to the Madras University, they must be allowed to do so. They must not be told that because they have got an Andhra University, therefore they must get themselves affiliated to it. Therefore, I suggest that, in view of this provision which contemplates the possibility of these affiliated institutions being transferred to other universities, the position must be made absolutely clear and the colleges must be given complete freedom in dealing with this question.

“There is only one other objection which I should like to refer to. So far as the question of principle underlying this Bill is concerned, I believe that those who thought of supporting the motion have not raised any objection to that. But my friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who supported this motion rather raised a very important question of principle. He asked whether this University Bill has provided anything to further the cause of democracy and said that provision should be made to reserve 70 per cent of the seats on the university to his community which alone would contribute to further the cause of democratic institutions. I only wish to state it before this House, because I know that the House will not accept it. I do not wish to discuss it any further because it is not a principle which the hon. the Minister for Education is himself committed to, and I am sure he himself is the best person to deal with it. I have no further remarks to make as most of them have already been made by other hon. Members.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—“Sir, it is with considerable reluctance and not a little of diffidence that I rise to speak on this subject. I should have deemed it a great privilege to have given my wholehearted support to this Bill in a few plain words. But while I yield to none in this House in my hearty appreciation of the zeal and the energy which my hon. friend the Minister for Education has been bringing to the discharge of his duties as the holder of that portfolio, I, at the same time, cannot dispel the fear that there are certain aspects of this Bill which might give cause for apprehension as regards the future status and progress of mufassal colleges. Therefore, Sir, while appreciating all the splendid work that he has been doing, I feel that it is unfortunate that I should be denied the privilege of giving my wholehearted support to this Bill. I also said that I felt a considerable amount of diffidence. Since the beginning of the debate on this question, I have been greatly surprised to find such a large fund of information regarding questions bearing upon university education among those who are laymen; so much so, Sir, that, at one stage, as my hon. and esteemed friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar was interpreting the short article of my revered master Dr. Miller, I felt the doubt whether, after all, I had the capacity to understand plain English. However, Sir, notwithstanding this reluctance and this diffidence, I must in a few words express my views on this subject.

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“As was pointed out yesterday by my hon. and enthusiastic friend, with his pronounced individuality—I mean Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar—this Bill is divisible into two parts, as he terms them, the idealistic part and the administrative part, or what I would call the academic part and the administrative part. Regarding the administrative part in its general principles I believe there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the Bill. I do believe that the administrative machinery designed to be introduced hereafter under this Bill will be a decided improvement upon the existing machinery. The reorganization of the Senate, the expansion of the Syndicate by the introduction of various representative elements, the establishment of the Academic Council, and, as a temporary accommodation, also the formation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, all these speak in favour of the Minister as having devised a very carefully constructed machinery for the administration of the university in future. No doubt there are certain details that might admit of a difference of opinion. More than one hon. Member said that the allotment of only 25 members to be elected by the registered graduates was too small a provision. There might be those, on the other hand, who might be honestly allowed to think that under existing conditions that was too large a provision. But these are all matters of minor importance that might be looked into during the select committee stage. Similarly, Sir, I do not know whether it can be held as a settled and decided conclusion that nomination militates against the principle of democracy. I should think that wise and judicious nomination would always be intended so to balance various interests as effectively to introduce the vital principle of democracy. I, therefore, believe that in those aspects of the Bill there is really a great advance designed.

“Coming to the academic side of the Bill, certainly I am second to none again in my appreciation of the desire to establish a teaching and residential university. Halls and hostels, laboratories and libraries, unions and conferences, and all those other invigorating elements of university life, what heart is there that rejoices in the youth of the country but will most cordially welcome these. But, at the same time, Sir, it is worth consideration whether those who hail this rich oasis of ten-mile circumference, ought not to be mindful also of the interests of that vast tract from Berhampur to Tinnevely, from Mannargudi to Mangalore, so as to take care that that tract is not treated as a half-neglected and, therefore, half-deserted area. Sir, again and again we have had assurances given us that the mufassal colleges will not suffer. I have heard, shall I confess, I have overheard, my hon. friend the Minister for Education tell one hon. Member of this House that those fears were all unfounded. All that I can say is, Sir, that I should have shared in that feeling if I had his robust faith; and shall I also hint that, perhaps, he would have shared in my views if he had my experience of the mufassal colleges?

“Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that the fear which has been given expression to from different quarters is not an exaggerated and, still less, an imaginary fear. There is a real substratum of truth in the impression that the mufassal colleges will, under the proposed organization, occupy a very subordinate and a comparatively obscure position. Sir, it has been urged as an argument that the metropolitan colleges have all along had a great advantage over the mufassal colleges. I admit that no one is more keenly, more sensitively alive, than the head of a

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mufassal college, to the fact that the metropolitan colleges have always had a lion's share in the attractions of the university. Partly, because more than fifty per cent of the members of the Senate and more than seventy-five per cent of the members of the Syndicate have always been resident in or near the city, and partly because these institutions have been in close touch with those who wield the power or control the purse, these metropolitan colleges have always had the whiphand in the race. But there is a whole world of difference, in my humble opinion, between what is accidental and what is essential, what has been the practice and what is hereafter going to be the law. If I may so put it, borrowing the language of a well-known phrase, what has been hitherto adverse possession is going hereafter to be sanctioned as prescriptive right. It is there the real difference lies; and it is to that these apprehensions are due. It is said that the mufassal colleges will not be worse, as against the metropolitan institutions, than they are now. They are sure to be at a greater disadvantage than in their present condition. My hon. friend, the Rev. William Meston, in his brilliant speech, described and eulogised this Bill in a series of striking epithets. But, Sir, if only time would permit it, I venture to think that it will be possible to show that almost every one of those epithets, apart from what it expressly says, implies and involves a certain counter-suggestion which demands pause and consideration. It was said that wisdom lay in making a beginning somewhere, because a beginning could not be made everywhere. Certainly that is a wise maxim; but, Sir, if we make a beginning which in its location is in the somewhere of Madras, but in its operation is everywhere, all over the Presidency, certainly the mufassal colleges have a right to stand against the proposal. You draw a ring-fence round Madras with a radius of ten miles and say: 'this is the Rubicon of citizenship which no mufassal college shall ever cross' and yet you say mufassal students are quite welcome to cross the fence and join the Madras colleges. It is thus, I repeat, that the beginning will be made as to its location in the somewhere of Madras, while in its operation it will be extended to the whole of the Presidency; and there comes the trouble. If, as was suggested by the Senate of the University, that Senate which has come in, I believe unjustly, for so much of criticism and so much of castigation, so much so that one hon. Member said that his last hope in the Senate was gone with the resolution passed in August last—if, as a certain resolution of the Senate recommended, there should be established universities in other centres with a redistribution of the territorial area, that would be a different matter altogether. I am not a dog in the manger that was referred to yesterday by one hon. Member of this House, a selfish soul envious of what the Madras colleges would acquire under the provisions of this Bill. If my knowledge of old Æsop helps me aright, the dog in the manger was not only selfish but also thoughtless—refusing to others what they could, with real profit, use, and ignorant that what it withheld was useless to itself. The mufassal colleges, however, know what is good for themselves; and they are selfless enough to allow others to secure what is good for them. Only they desire that their needs also should be remembered. It is not enough, as this Bill proposes, that occasionally university professors would visit the mufassal. Will it suffice to say, 'you are forbidden admission to the table proper, but now and then we shall send you up a dish that may please your palate or make you bemoan your fate'? Therefore, Sir, the

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mufassal colleges desire to continue in their position of equality, and to be helped to develop side by side with the Madras colleges.

"Hence, Sir, one radical change will have to be made in the Bill. It ought not to be made an essential and inalienable feature of the Bill that constituent colleges will be confined to the City of Madras, while all mufassal colleges will be only affiliated colleges. With the utmost deference to my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, I desire to state that, on this one point, the scheme outlined by my revered master, Dr. Miller, differs from the scheme set forth in this Bill. In the opening lines of the third paragraph of that short article, Dr. Miller has said that, at the very outset, this reformed university should be prepared to recognize every properly organized college, whether in the city or in the mufassal, as a potential constituent college, and that it is the duty of this university to employ all its means and resources to enable all these constituent colleges, wherever situated, to function efficiently in what they undertake to do towards furthering higher education. If that principle could be accepted—and I do not see why it should not be accepted—the fears of the mufassal colleges would be allayed. Sir, in this connexion, might I point out that the Sadler Commission's Report contemplates three things? It declines to lay down any rigid limit of area for the Calcutta University proper. Secondly, it recognizes the possibility of there being 'affiliated' colleges even within the City of Calcutta, colleges that could not form constituent factors of the university. And thirdly, it declares that among the mufassal colleges there might be some that should be known as university colleges. If these provisions should, I do not say, be slavishly copied, but wisely adopted, it would be possible to soothe the fears of the mufassal colleges. I do not know, Sir, what intrinsic impropriety or difficulty there would be in this. If my hon. friends, the Muhammadan members, will pardon me for asking it, whereas the Muhammadan college, with its total strength of 21 students in all the four classes put together on the 31st of March last, could be a constituent college, why should not the splendid St. Joseph's College in Trichinopoly be a constituent college? Or again, I fail to see what aptness there is in the Wesley College at Royapetta being a constituent college, while the National College of Trichinopoly or the Hindu College of Tinnevely cannot be a constituent college. I borrow, by the way, these illustrations from the southern districts, because I hope that before this Council should live out its term the Andhra University would be an accomplished fact. And coupled with that hope, shall I also give the Minister the warning that, if he does not achieve this consummation that we all devoutly wish for, he will run the risk of losing caste as an Andhra?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I have already lost caste, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that there is no intrinsic impropriety, there is no inherent inadaptability, in recognizing certain select mufassal colleges as constituent colleges. And that arrangement will have this great advantage that from the very outset, from the very initial stage, some of those well-equipped colleges will develop as future university centres without waiting for an extraneous stimulus, at a future date, to become separate universities. What we want, Sir, is not to fix and settle the number of universities to be established here and there, but carefully and sympathetically to foster the

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steady growth, in several centres, of the university type of colleges. Here, Sir, if I may be permitted to state it, I, for one, cannot believe, taking into consideration the geographical, social and economic conditions of the Madras Presidency, that the time will ever arrive when a limited number of universities of the teaching and residential type would satisfy all the requirements of university education for the increasing numbers demanding it. We should really need some modified system, something like a cluster of federated colleges, constituting a university here and a university there; for then alone it will be possible to satisfy all the requirements in this direction. Nor do I fear that the institution of such constituent colleges in certain mufassal centres, according to a well-considered plan, will take away materially from the chances of developing university life. There seems to be some lurking opinion at the back of the mind of some hon. Members that a college can be a constituent college only within a certain area and only in certain neighbourhood. Why should not any college, provided it maintained the required standard as to teaching and training, be treated as a constituent college? By the way, Sir, I may be permitted to point out that, beneficent as the provision for hostel accommodation can be under certain conditions, hostels are not the last word on the subject of a healthy university life. May I incidentally ask what part is played by, and what position is assigned to, hostels in university life in, for instance, the Scotch universities. Let us not mechanically copy what is being done elsewhere. Let us work out our scheme according to the needs and requirements of our position.

"Sir, I am afraid, with all your kind indulgence, not for the first or the second time, I have exceeded the limit of the prescribed time. I shall not draw upon your kindness any further. I shall content myself with alluding to the fact that my hon. friend, the learned Member for the University, is reported to have said to an interviewer on behalf of the *Justice* newspaper, that in India the question of an even distribution of education was as important as the question of high standards or selected atmosphere. That is exactly what the mufassal colleges plead for, namely that an even distribution of education of a certain satisfactory type, liberalising and stimulating, ought to be as much a duty, as important a charge on the funds, of Government as the creation of high standards or select atmosphere. We, in the mufassal, are not against the establishment of a university of this type. But we only urge that it may be possible to reorganise, that there does not seem to be any intrinsic unfitness in recognizing, some of the well-established colleges in the mufassal as constituent colleges, whereby the growth of university life in several centres might be fostered side by side. This, Sir, perhaps stated in a somewhat misleading form, was really the intention of the Senate resolution which has angered some. But in doing that, the Senate was altogether consistent, in that it knit together into one proposition two or three resolutions which it had from time to time formulated. Therefore, while my hon. friend the Minister laid double emphasis upon certain resolutions of the Senate, in his introductory speech, I should solicit that equal attention might be given to the resolution which was passed within six months of the previous resolutions, stating that it was time that other universities were formed and that the Andhra University was established without any loss of time. Thus, if that composite resolution, embodying the previous conclusions of the Senate, be given effect to, then, as my hon. friend, Rev. Mr. Meston, has said, the university as the highest representative of education, and Government as the

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highest representative of administration, would act together in achieving the happy result of a uniform development of university education all over the land."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It is rather a difficult task to follow so noble and accomplished a speaker as my hon. friend

12-15 p.m.

Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. My task is not rendered any the lighter by the fact that I have to dissent from many of the views expressed by him. However I shall try to meet some of the arguments advanced by him to the best of my ability. I cannot forget here that I am the representative of the university and that it is therefore incumbent upon me to preserve a dispassionate strain in my criticism. Both in the replies that I shall make on the points already raised and also in connexion with the criticisms that I myself may offer, I trust I shall not depart from this principle of dispassionate strain which I think it is my duty to preserve. I do not think that any Bill that has been submitted to this House has been subjected to so much criticism as the one now under review; and this hostility or opposition is not due in my opinion to any inherent defect in the Bill but to the very nature of the situation with which we are to deal and also to certain extraneous factors. One of the hon. gentlemen who spoke from the opposite benches yesterday had 'let the cat out of the bag' when he told us that he was surprised that this particular Ministry should have made itself responsible for a Bill of this nature whose object was to promote higher education. Well, Sir, if any surprise had been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Raja or others who think that there is a natural and irreconcilable difference between the higher and the lower forms of education, that at any rate would have been sincere and so far convincing. But the surprise expressed by some of my hon. friends opposite seems really rooted in the fact that this particular Ministry, which for reasons well known they do not favour, has made itself responsible for a Bill calculated to encourage higher education. I trust that political considerations of this kind will not be allowed to vitiate our views and voting. This Bill has been attacked all along the line. The procedure followed by the hon. the Minister for Education was attacked, the principles of the Bill were attacked and the provisions too were attacked, not by every section of the House but by certain members. Well, Sir, I share the regret expressed by some of my hon. friends that the Andhra University report was not published in time to be available for this debate. If that had been done, I think it would have in great measure reassured some of us that the lines followed in regard to the reorganization of the Madras University are of the right kind. The report of the Andhra University Committee being unanimous, it would have carried a great deal of weight. Secondly an attempt has been made to exploit the so-called differences between the Senate and the Government with respect to this matter. It is my duty as the representative of the university to point out that too much has been made out of what after all is a very small and in my opinion a very insignificant difference. I do not think that the Government have flouted the university. I do not think that there has been any flouting at all in this matter and if there has been any, I am afraid that it has all been the other way. Moreover conflicts between the Government and the Senate have not been confined to this Presidency only. In Calcutta we see a certain amount of opposition developing between the Senate and the Government though the

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complexion of the political parties there is quite different. But this opposition is more apparent than real here. Were it otherwise my position would have been very difficult, though not impossible. I do not represent the Senate of the University but the registered graduates and therefore I am not bound to act as the delegate of the Senate, though in view of my association with that august body I am as devoted to it as I am to this Council. The simple fact, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar, is that the Senate is the true parent of the scheme and if it now disowns it, it is not so much the fault, but the misfortune of the scheme which, I suppose, will be but a passing phase.

"The Senate laid down three fundamental principles of reorganization and they are well worth repeating in this connexion, especially in view of what has been stated by my predecessor. Firstly they say that the teaching resources of the Madras University should be pooled so that a 'real teaching university' might be constituted, secondly they lay down that the affiliating function of the university should be subordinate to the teaching function and furthermore they suggest the introduction of some kind of organization in all mufassal colleges by which they might be enabled to form into separate universities. Well, Sir, this Bill attempts to embody these principles. It is a mistake to suppose as one of my hon. friends from the opposite benches said yesterday that the Senate vetoed or rejected the Bill. On the contrary what it did say was that they approved the general principles of the Bill. They say that the quality is excellent but that the quantity provided is insufficient. They ask for more universities in the Presidency. So far from rejecting the Bill they passed a resolution to resume the debate on this Bill at its forthcoming meeting in December. If that august body had rejected the Bill, then certainly it would not have passed a resolution to resume the consideration of the Bill in the forthcoming December session. Neither did the Senate, as my hon. friend Sir Desika Achariyar said, recommend that the constitution of the mufassal universities should be undertaken first and that the reorganization of the Madras University should be undertaken thereafter. There was no first and second as I shall prove presently."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not say that one was the first and the other was the second. I merely read one portion of the resolution."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"When my hon. friend read out to us the resolution in which they recommend the formation of universities, one for each linguistic division, the impression sought to be conveyed was that this measure might have been postponed till after universities were established in the mufassal. That no such intention existed in their minds is proved by the fact that even after they passed the resolution, they appointed a committee of their own to go into the matter of the applicability of the principles enunciated by the Sadler Committee so far as the Madras University was concerned and to draft a scheme in pursuance thereof. The idea that this Bill should have followed the establishment of mufassal Universities could not have been entertained by the Senate. Then again another extraordinary proposition was laid down that the Government had no right to proceed with the Bill without sending it back for the consideration of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. U. Rama Rao stated that the Bill as presented is different from that which was circulated and that it therefore ought to have been sent back to the Senate for reconsideration. Now it seems to me in the first

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place that the differences between the original and the draft of the present Bill are not fundamental in character. Secondly it would make consultation with public bodies impossible, if we are asked to go to them every time that we make some change out of regard for their views and if we are asked to make further references before arriving at a final conclusion, there would be no end to such a process. Moreover, we must not forget that the power of legislation rests with this Council and not with the Senate of the Madras University. With due deference to my hon. friend Mr. Patro, I should say that I deprecate the reference he made to private conferences. He quoted the views of certain bodies that were consulted privately. I rather think that as the proceedings of those conferences have not been published, it is an unfortunate reference.

“With regard to the principles of the Bill, the second head under which the criticisms may be classified, I must confess, the criticisms do not seem to adumbrate any alternative policy and are devoid of constructive significance. Some of my hon. friends are of opinion that no change is required. It is a most untenable position to take in view of all that has been stated and done regarding university reform during the last ten years and more. For a long time past, we have all been pleading for university reform. My hon. friend the Rev. Macphail will hold me guilty of having been the very first to demand reform in the Madras University. We all hailed with delight the publication of the Calcutta University Committee Report. The Senate itself set to work in order to see how far they would be benefited by the views expressed by the Sadler Committee. But the courage for reform on the part of some of my hon. friends opposite seems to have oozed away the moment this Bill was introduced and the call for action came.

“Again, it has been said and it has been said just now by my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao that the reforms should have been started at the circumference and gradually worked up to the centre. The analogy of Allahabad was quoted. But we are confronted with two difficulties which render the present step the only possible one that could be taken. The first is that the number of mufassal colleges in the Madras Presidency is much larger than in the United Provinces, and the simpler process therein followed could not have been followed here without relegating Madras to a very uncertain position. Secondly, Sir, we suffer from paucity of funds. With reference to Lucknow hon. Members must be aware that the landed aristocracy of the United Provinces found the greater part of the money required. It is a far more costlier affair to start a new university in one of the chief linguistic divisions than to bring about something of a real teaching university here, in Madras, by making a few adjustments not overcostly. If it was our view that no educational reform should have been attempted, then we could have laid the pious unction to our heart and without appearing to be hostile to reform, advocated the founding of universities on linguistic basis and taking up the question of the reorganization of the university thereafter. The Andhra University would cost several lakhs. And then if it is to be accompanied by a University of Trichinopoly that would have consumed some more lakhs. In that event we would not have any money to effect any reform in Madras. It is for this reason, that the situation in Madras is far more favourable to a development of this kind than in other places. It is not helpful to say

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(2) to state what action has been taken by the Government in regard to each of the resolutions of the said conferences; and

(3) to place on the table a statement of the expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the attendance of the members of the said bodies at these conferences, and also the expenditure incurred from provincial funds for the travelling allowances of the public officials who attended the above conferences?

A.—(1) & (2) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922, a copy of which is placed on the table.*

(3) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"This question relates to the expenditure on local and municipal conferences. The Government say that they have no information. Will they call for the information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection to call for the information."

District health officer, Kurnool.

502 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure incurred to maintain the newly-created office of district health officer in the Kurnool district;

(2) what his functions and the nature of work expected of him are;

(3) whether it is a fact that rural sanitation in the Kurnool district is most backward and requires the earnest attention of the department;

(4) whether with the opening of the department of health there is a corresponding reduction in expenditure incurred on the district medical and sanitary officer;

(5) whether the health officer is equipped with slides relating to the health and child-welfare exhibition held at Madras; and

(6) whether the present health officer in the Kurnool district is proficient in the vernacular of the district?

A.—(1) & (4) The Government have no information as to the total expenditure incurred. The office staff required by the District Health Officer was taken from the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.

(2) The chief duties of a District Health Officer and his staff are given below :—

(a) To relieve the Civil Surgeon of all public health duties in the rural areas of his district.

(b) The investigation and control of all outbreaks of communicable disease in rural areas.

(c) The supervision of all vaccination and other protective inoculations at present carried out by a special staff.

(d) The supervision of the registration of vital statistics which should thus be made much more detailed and much more accurate than at present;

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- (e) The drafting of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage, water-supplies, etc.
- (f) Propaganda—This would be a very important part of the activities of the health staff. Lantern lectures, cinema lectures and demonstrations, run more or less on American lines, should play an important part.
- (g) In the event of outbreaks of cholera, plague or malaria, the disinfection of water-supplies, etc., rat destruction and plague inoculation, mosquito-reduction and the distribution of quinine would be undertaken by the public health staff.
- (h) Hookworm infestation and other such parasitic infections would be dealt with.
- (i) The staff would work in co-operation with the staffs of neighbouring districts, the interchange of notification of outbreak of infectious disease receiving attention at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (j) In the event of the appearance of infectious disease of a serious nature, the most strenuous efforts would be made to localize the spread with the aid, when necessary, of the staffs of adjoining districts.
- (3) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (5) The District Health Officer has been, and will be, supplied with slides on various health subjects, e.g., hookworm, general sanitation, etc., by the Director of Public Health, and, it is hoped also, by the Ankylostomiasis bureau and the Madras Health Propaganda Board.
- (6) The answer is in the negative.

Defamation of Government servants in the public press.

503 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many cases of alleged defamation of Government servants in the press have been brought to the notice of the Government from January 1921 up to date;

(2) in how many such cases Government have allowed proceedings to be instituted against the editors or proprietors of newspapers concerned for defamation and whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such cases; and

(3) in how many such cases the assistance of Crown Law officers was given to the aggrieved public servants and what amount of expenditure the Government have incurred in each case and with what result?

A.—The Government are not prepared to say how many cases of the defamation of their servants by newspapers have been brought to their notice. Proceedings have been instituted in two cases—that of Mr. Pelly against the “Independent” of Allahabad and that of Mr. Hitchcock against the “Hindu” of Madras. In neither case was the assistance of the Law officers of the Crown given directly to the officers concerned but in both Government undertook to meet the cost of the litigation. In Mr. Pelly’s case the expenditure amounted to Rs. 173-14-0. Mr. Hitchcock’s case is still *sub judice*.

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Expenditure on the Police Department.

504 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure spent on the Police Department in this Presidency in the years 1905–1906, 1915–1916, 1921–1922;

(2) the number of police constables, head constables, sergeants, sub-inspectors, circle inspectors, deputy superintendents, assistant superintendents, district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general of police on the 31st day of March of 1906–1916 and 1922;

(3) whether the Government have any intention of reducing the number of officers in any of the cadres referred to in (b), and, if so, to what extent; and

(4) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing an Indian as a deputy inspector-general of police as recommended by the Council resolution passed in September last, and, if so, when it is to be given effect to?

A.—(1) & (2) The hon. Member is referred to statement D of Appendix A of the police administration reports of the years concerned.

(3) The question is under examination but it is improbable that any large reduction can be effected.

(4) It is unlikely that an Indian will be appointed as deputy inspector-general of police in the near future.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1922, page 740 supra.]

G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922.

In July 1920 the Government convened a Conference in Madras of selected representatives of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to discuss certain questions of policy in which they desired their advice. This Conference served a very useful purpose in acquainting the Government with the views of Presidents and Chairmen on important outstanding questions. The cost, however, was heavy, and it was realized that an all-Presidency Conference on which all local bodies could be represented would involve an expenditure which provincial funds could not reasonably be expected to defray. Such a Conference, moreover, would entrench severely on the time of Presidents and Chairmen, who are for the most part busy professional men. Further, conditions in different areas of the Presidency vary and, as it is essential to the health of Local Self-Government that general principles should be adopted to the peculiarity of local conditions, an attempt to arrive at one common formula for the whole Presidency under almost any head of administration would be foredoomed to failure. The Government therefore

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decided to leave it to local bodies themselves to follow up the precedent created in 1920. The result has been completely satisfactory. In 1921 Group conferences were organized for each of the five natural divisions of the Presidency as follows :—

- I. Northern Group. Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore.
Held at Bezwada—August 28th and 29th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Diwan
Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu,
President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
- II. Ceded Districts Group. Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
Held at Cuddapah—September 17th and
18th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal,
President, District Board, Anantapur.
- III. Central Group. North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and
Chittoor.
Held at Saidapet—October 7th and 8th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao
Bahadur W. Vijayaraghavulu Mudaliyar
Avargal, President, District Board, North
Arcot.
- IV. Southern Group. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and
Tinnevely.
Held at Trichinopoly—November 1st to 3rd
—under the presidency of M.R.Py. Diwan
Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar
Avargal. This Conference was opened by
His Excellency the Governor.
- V. Western Group. Malabar, South Kanara, Salem, Coimbatore
and The Nilgiris.
Held at Coimbatore—November 26th and
27th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal,
President, District Board, South Kanara.

2. The Government have perused with great interest the reports of these five Conferences and the resolutions passed therein. It is clear that the exchange of views between the responsible representatives of local bodies which the Conferences have brought about has stimulated interest in the problems of board and municipal administration, clarified many issues hitherto clouded in controversy, broadened the outlook of public opinion and prepared the foundation of constructive policy. The Government note also with pleasure the cordial welcome given to their departmental officers, whose expert knowledge and experience were placed at the disposal of each Conference. They are convinced that the presence of these officers at the Conferences has proved as useful to the officers themselves

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and to the Government as it has to the representatives of self-governing bodies, and that the opportunity thus afforded for mutual discussion is more effective than correspondence in furthering the public welfare which is the common interest of both the Government and local bodies to attain.

3. The resolutions passed at the several Conferences are classified and tabulated in the annexure. Some of these resolutions it is for local bodies themselves to carry out, and these do not require action on the part of the Government. Others the Government have accepted and given effect to. Others the Government have, after careful consideration, felt unable to comply with. Others involve issues too complex for hasty decision. Others again require financial resources which the Government do not at present possess. The resolutions as a whole bear the mark of good sense and sincerity, an excellent augury for the future of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. The Government congratulate the organizers of the Conferences of 1921 and trust that future Conferences will maintain the same high qualities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards (through Presidents of District Boards)
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Director of Town Planning.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Publicity Officer.

ANNEXURE.

Proceedings of the Local and Municipal Conferences.

[*Note.*—The letter in brackets after each resolution indicates the Conference at which it was passed. Bz. = Bezwada; Cd. = Cuddapah; Sd. = Saidapet; Tr. = Trichinopoly; Ob. = Coimbatore. The number is the number of the resolution on the Agenda of the Conference at which it was adopted.]

I.—CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT.

(1) *Municipal Chairman, term of office.*

(i) This Conference resolves that necessary amendment in law shall be made to extend the term of office of municipal chairman and vice-chairman to three years unless his term as member of the council expires meanwhile. (Bz. 24.)

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(ii) Resolved that this Conference supports Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar's Bill for amending the District Municipalities Act for extending the term of office of chairmen of municipal councils to three years, as in the case of union, taluk and district board's presidents. (Sd. 10.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that the term of chairmanship of municipal councils be extended to the full term of his councillorship. (Cd. 20.)

The recommendation has been accepted and has passed into law.

(2) *Municipal elections, method of voting.*

This Conference is of opinion that the present system of voting at municipal elections is unsatisfactory, as it is now possible to make out the persons for whom one has voted, and that the rules now in force for election of councillors and chairmen and vice-chairmen should be so altered as to get the full benefit of vote by ballot. (Cb. 25.)

The Government do not consider any alteration in the rules necessary.

(3) *Travelling allowance.*

This Conference expresses its opinion that as the amount of travelling allowance bills in local bodies and district educational councils come to a very large figure, it is necessary that the presidents and vice-presidents, and chairmen and vice-chairmen should draw travelling allowance only on the present scale fixed for the members of the several bodies and that the members themselves should agree to draw not more than one-half of what they are drawing now; and urges the various bodies to come to a settlement on the matter at an early date. (Cb. 29.)

The remedy lies with the local boards and councils themselves. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

(4) *Discipline.*

(a) *Punishment.*

That this Conference recommends that the present Local Boards Act, sections 68, 70, 72, be so modified as to give the President, District Board, the following disciplinary powers of warning, fining, suspension and temporary reduction and to the Board those of removal and dismissal in the case of District Board Engineer. (Cd. 16.)

The Government do not at present see sufficient reason to amend the Act in the direction suggested.

(b) *Appeals.*

The existing rules in the matter of appeals against punishment by municipal subordinates be continued; in other words, that the

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appeal should lie to the municipal council and not to a committee and that the draft rule on the subject made by Government be not adopted. (Tr. 3.)

The draft rules have been confirmed in G.O. No. 499, L. & M., dated 14th March 1922. The Government did not accept the resolution.

(5) *Transfers.*

This Conference recommends that the presidents of district and taluk boards may be empowered to transfer their servants as well as the servants of union boards from one local board to another within their respective jurisdictions. (Tr. 2.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Co-operation of Government Officers.*

This Conference urges on Government the immediate necessity for inserting in the Local Boards Act a distinct provision to the following effect:—

“All persons in the employ of Government who at the time when the Act came into force in any district were performing any executive or ministerial duties in carrying out the purposes of the Act, shall continue to discharge such duties, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct.” (Section 47 of the old Act.)

This Conference further urges that pending the introduction of such legislation, Government may be pleased to issue directions to the Revenue and other officers in their employ to help local bodies in their administration as they were doing when Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers were Presidents. (Cb. 3.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Gratuities for menials.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Cb. 22.)

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Sd. 6.)

This is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the revision of the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code.

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II.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Provincialization of Engineers.*

This Conference recommends that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that the Engineers and the Assistant Engineers be provincialized and that a moiety of their salaries be contributed by Government. (Tr. 4.)

The matter is already under the consideration of the Government. They have not been able to give immediate effect to the recommendation for want of funds.

(2) *Second-class roads.*

This Conference recommends that in the case of second-class roads the Government do give two-thirds of the total expenditure on such roads not exceeding Rs. 200 per mile. (Cd. 13.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

(3) *Union roads.*

That this Conference recommends that the district roads passing through Union limits should vest in the District Board. (Cd. 15.)

The Government are considering the question of amending the Madras Local Boards Act to this effect.

(4) (a) *Trunk roads—Additions proposed.*

(i) This Conference recommends to Government that the present list of trunk or first-class roads requires revision in the light of the principles laid down by the Financial Relations Committee and in consultation with the local bodies concerned. (Cb. 4 and Cd. 11.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the following roads be classified as 'Trunk roads':—

(1) Road from Cuddalore Sathia tope, Lower Anicut, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

(2) Road from Tanjore to Negapatam.

(3) Madura, Aruppukottai, Pandalkudi, Ettiapuram, Tuticorin road.

(4) Madura, Tirumangalam, Kovilpatti, Srivilliputtur, Sivagiri, Tenkasi road.

(5) Trichinopoly-Madura road passing through Kovilpatti, Kottampatti, Melur and not the one via Dindigul. (Tr. 10.)

(iii) The road from Tuticorin to Tenkasi, via Palamcottah to the Travancore territory be recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 11.)

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(iv) The road connecting Madura, Dindigul, Palni, Udamalpet, Pollachi, and Coimbatore be also recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 12.)

Financial stringency precludes additions to, or material alterations in the alignment of, trunk roads.

(4) (b) *Trunk road grants—Insufficiencies.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the grant of Rs. 500 per mile should be increased in the case of trunk roads which contain ghats and other natural difficulties. (Cd. 12.)

(ii) Resolved that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile, but should be made elastic and different maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Sd. 2.)

(iii) This Conference recommends to Government that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile in the case of district boards or Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipal councils, but should be made elastic and maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Cb. 5.)

The Government cannot at present provide the money required to increase the rate of trunk road grants. The question of fixing the grants for different districts with reference to local conditions is under separate consideration.

(4) (c) *Trunk road grants—Payment.*

(i) This Conference recommends that specially in the case of both first and second-class roads the system of post-payment should be so worked as to enable the local bodies to draw the necessary advance during the year as works progress. (Cd. 1.)

(ii) This Conference is also of opinion that the grants should be within the official year, and in anticipation of the inspection and certificate of the Superintending Engineer, any overpayments discovered as a result of the Superintending Engineer's inspection being adjusted in the accounts of the next year. (Cb. 5 and Sd. 2.)

This subject is under consideration.

(5) *Bridges, etc.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the responsibility for meeting the expenditure caused by acts of God and the construction of bridges, causeways, culverts on trunk roads, should rest with the Government. (Tr. 13.)

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(ii) This Conference recommends that the Government be requested to set apart annually—

(a) a definite amount for financing the entire cost of the construction of bridges and causeways on trunk roads; and

(b) a minimum allotment of thirty lakhs out of loan funds for bridges and causeways on other roads, one-half of which should be available for grants to local bodies for meeting the Government's share of the cost of such bridges and causeways and the other half being available for loans to local bodies for meeting their share of the cost. (Sd. 15.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the construction of bridges, etc., over artificial irrigation works belonging to Government shall be made obligatory on the Public Works Department wherever such works have intercepted the existing public rights of way. (Bz. 23.)

(i) See G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(ii) The present financial position prevents the Government from making any definite promise.

(iii) The Government are unable to accept the recommendation.

(6) *Encroachments.*

This Conference recommends that section 159 (1) of the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, shall be so amended that the presidents of local boards may be authorized to issue notices for the removal of encroachments, without the approval of the Board as provided in section 98 of the old Act. (Tr. 9.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

III.—EDUCATION.

(1) *Secondary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

(i) Resolved that in secondary schools under the management of public bodies the salaries of teachers of different grades be standardized with special provision for backward localities and that Government be requested to bear the entire net cost and that a committee consisting of the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils managing secondary schools in this group of districts with power to co-opt, be appointed to draw up scales for the acceptance of the bodies concerned. (Sd. 9.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the following scales be adopted as regards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools (Tr. 14):—

					RS.
Headmaster	..	..	..	..	150—10—250
B.A., L.T.	..	..	..	..	90—5—140

If he is a M.A. or honours graduate, he will be given Rs. 10 extra.

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	RS.
Intermediate	50—2—70
Pandits and school finals	35—1—50
Drawing masters	30—1—40
Physical trainer or drill master	30—1—40

The question of standardizing the salaries of teachers in secondary schools is under the consideration of Government. They cannot undertake to bear the entire net cost.

(b) *Finance.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the cost of secondary education be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of 3 to 1 as recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in paragraphs 23 to 28 of Appendix A of its report except in cases where the Government now bears the whole or higher proportion. (Cb. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, in respect of the responsibility of Government and local bodies for meeting the net cost of secondary schools, be accepted. (Tr. 15.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finance of the local bodies, the entire net cost of all secondary schools under the management of the local bodies be borne by the Government. (Cd. 9.)

(iv) That in view of the fact that a large number of elementary and a few secondary schools had been opened by local boards and municipalities, the net cost whereof was being wholly or mainly met from Provincial funds, this Conference urges that it is both just and equitable that the extra cost involved in giving to the employees in such schools increased scales of pay, should be entirely borne by Government. (Cb. 26.)

(i) to (iii) The Government are not in favour of making any change in the existing system.

(iv) The Government are unable to accept this resolution.

(c) *District Cadre.*

This Conference is of opinion that a District Educational Service may be organized for the benefit of all secondary schools under public management. (Cb. 28.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(2) *Elementary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

The following scale be recommended to local bodies for adoption in effecting improvements in the scales of salaries of teachers in elementary schools. (Tr. 19):—

(1) Unqualified teachers will get Rs. 20 only per mensem and no increment whatever.

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(2) Teachers with lower elementary grade qualification, Rs. 20—1—30.

(3) Teachers with higher elementary grade qualification, Rs. 25—1—35.

(4) Teachers with secondary grade qualification, Rs. 30—1—40.

(5) Women teachers to get Rs. 5 in addition.

This recommendation is for the local bodies to consider.

(b) Government grants.

(i) This Conference requests the Government to sanction the Rs. 4 allowance to elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Sd. 3 and Tr. 20.)

(ii) This Conference requests Government to sanction and continue the grant of Rs. 4 towards the pay of elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Cb. 7.)

(iii) This Conference recommends

(a) that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finances of the local bodies, that the amount of Provincial contribution under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act should, in respect of the Ceded Districts, be so determined as to include the sum paid by Government during 1919-20-21 for payment of an additional allowance of Rs. 4 for all elementary school teachers;

(b) that the rate of contribution under section 37 of the Act shall be Rs. 3 for every Re. 1 raised by the local body. [Cd. 10 (a) and (b).]

(iv) This Conference recommends that the whole cost of elementary education shall be met by the Government treating elementary education in this country as a national service. (Bz. 18.)

In 1921-22 subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance were sanctioned on condition that the local bodies met the other half from their own funds. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years the Government have agreed to sanction similar aid, subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council [G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922]. The Government are unable to accept the recommendation that the whole cost of elementary education should be met from provincial revenues.

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(c) *Compulsion.*

(i) This Conference suggests to all municipal councils the desirability of the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education in municipal areas. (Tr. 17 and Cb. 8).

(ii) The Government be requested to modify rule 51 of Schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act so as to give full discretion to municipal councils to impart free education in their schools. (Tr. 18).

It is for the municipal councils to take action on the first resolution. The second resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Technical schools.*

(i) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established at suitable centres in this group under the management of local bodies concerned and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the Government and the Government workshops at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada may be utilized by such schools. (Bz. 21.)

(ii) This Conference resolves to introduce vocational training including spinning wheel in all or any of the elementary and secondary schools and the spinning wheel shall be introduced as a compulsory subject in girls' schools. (Bz. 20.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established and maintained at suitable centres under the management of the local bodies concerned and the cost thereof defrayed by Government. (Cb. 9.)

(iv) This Conference cordially approves of the scheme which is proposed to be put into force by the District Board of Tinnevely and explained in the following memorandum and recommends the adoption of schemes on similar lines in other districts. (Tr. 16.)

Memorandum.—Kadianallur is a flourishing union situated about 10 miles north of Courtallam on the road to Srivilliputtur. Its population is half agricultural and half industrial, the industry being mainly confined to weaving. It has got a well-attended elementary school for boys and another for girls. Till the beginning of this year it had no secondary school. With the sole help of Government a secondary school up to III Form has now been established in the village. It has got a very promising future before it. It is proposed to raise the school to the IV Form next year and in two years more to make it into a complete secondary school. There is plenty of student material in and round the place. In course of time it is bound to be a great education centre. What is now proposed to be done is to make the school not only an education centre from a literary point of view but also to make it a centre for the imparting of theoretical and practical education in the arts of agriculture and

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weaving and in a few years to run it on a self-supporting basis. Such an institution will certainly remove the reproach that we are manufacturing a set of discontented young men who, after devoting a good portion of their youth to literary pursuit, are in the end unable to find a means of living. It may legitimately be asked whether under the new system the educational standard will be in any way reduced. The answer is certainly in the negative. At present, the minimum period during which a school has to be kept open is fixed as 180 days in the year. Four hours' attendance counts for one day. Thus the instruction imparted in one year is limited to 180×4 or 720 hours. In the proposed system the day limit of literary instruction will be reduced to three hours and the period of detention will be raised to 240 days. This encroachment on the holidays will not be felt as a hardship as the students do not come from distant places but only surrounding villages.

The remaining portion of the day will be devoted to the imparting of theoretical and practical education in either agriculture or weaving. Suitable curricula will be prepared for the several classes so that the students may be taken through easy stage from the rudimentary course to the highest course under which when they leave the institution they will be practical agriculturists or weavers in addition to the general instruction which they have received up to the VI Form.

Under agriculture it is proposed to acquire a good plot of dry land suitably situated on the roadside between the villages of Kadianallur and Kristnapuram (one mile further north) and with the aid of wells sunk to cultivate the lands with the labour of the students taking to agriculture and to get an outcome from the lands. This outcome will not, in the beginning, be sufficient for the maintenance of the agricultural students. Under proper management it is hoped that in years to come the agricultural students could be maintained with the produce of the farm. The institution will be run on a resident hostel system under the direct supervision of the instructors.

A similar system will be followed for the students taking to weaving for the practical course. Great care will be taken to run the institution on as economical lines as possible but in the beginning the initial cost of land, buildings and apparatus will be great and it is hoped that the Government will readily come to the help of the District Board whose finances are, under the operation of the new Act, not in a flourishing condition.

This scheme was thought out by myself, the President of the Taluk Board, Tinnevely, and the Inspector of schools, discussed on the spot in the presence of men of light and leading in the village

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and accepted by all as eminently satisfactory. One of the townsmen christened the system as Gurukulavasa which obtained in India in the days of ancient Rishis.

I therefore request that the Conference will record its opinion that the scheme is eminently practical and will recommend to Government the acceptance of the scheme and the placing of sufficient fund for the purpose.

The Government cannot accept liability for the maintenance of technical and industrial schools which may be opened by local bodies, nor do they propose to take any action with reference to the resolution regarding the introduction of the spinning wheels in schools.

(4) *Muhammadan Education.*

(i) This Conference recommends to the Educational Council that proposals shall be framed immediately to afford facilities for training of Muhammadan male and female teachers in each district. (Bz. 19.)

No action on the part of the Government is called for.

(5) *Religious Instruction.*

That this Conference recommends that voluntary religious instruction be imparted to pupils in schools managed by local bodies under suitable conditions and rules. [Od. 10 (c).]

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Text-books.*

This Conference resolves that Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian representatives elected by a joint committee of the elected members of the district boards and the municipal councils shall be added to the Text-book Committees and three-fourths of the Text-book Committee shall consist of such representatives. (Bz. 22.)

The Government do not propose to take any action in this matter.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. *District Health Committees.*

(i) (1) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

(2) This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government.

(3) This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and the district medical

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and sanitary officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee.

(4) This Conference also recommends that municipal councils should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of the sanitary inspectors and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them.

(5) The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without the consent of the district health committee. (C. 10.)

(ii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present. (Tr. 21.)

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government. (Tr. 22.)

The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without consent of the district health committee. (Tr. 25.)

This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and district medical and sanitary officer: the district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee. (Tr. 23.)

This Conference also recommends that municipal councils, which do not employ a health officer, of their own, should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of sanitary inspector, deputy inspectors of vaccination and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them. (Tr. 24.)

(iii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of this officer's emoluments should be paid by Government.

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This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, presidents, taluk boards, and the district medical officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the district board president being the president of the committee. (Sd. 11.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that district health committees should be organized consisting of representatives of local bodies and district health officers shall be appointed, provided the Government would pay the whole or at least three-fourths of their pay, allowances and other charges. (Bz. 5.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 18th October 1921, G.O. No. 165, P.H., dated 1st February 1922 and G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

B. Medical Relief.

(1) Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This Conference is of opinion that the cost of the staff of the district medical and sanitary officer should not be a burden on local bodies. (Cb. 15.)

The matter has been considered by the Government, but owing to the financial stringency no immediate relief can be promised.

(2) Provincial subsidies.

(i) This Conference recommends that half the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies be met by Government. (Cb. 14 and Cd. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that not less than half the cost of the maintenance of medical institutions under local bodies shall be contributed by Government. (Bz. 8.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that in addition to 50 per cent of the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies recommended by the Financial Relations Committee, Government do pay the whole cost of constructing the buildings and equipment. (Tr. 30.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 737, P.H., dated 23rd May 1921.

(3) Medical Stores.

This Conference resolves that supplies from Medical Stores to the medical institutions maintained by local bodies will be charged at the same rate as in the case of Government medical institutions. (Bz. 7 and Cb. 16.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1564, P.H., dated 19th November 1921.

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(4) *Apportionment of cost between local bodies.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion to the number of patients resorting to medical institutions from the area of the respective local bodies, and that the administration of such an institution be entrusted to the local body within whose jurisdiction the institution is situated. (Cd. 4.)

(ii) That this Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion of the number of patients resorting to such institutions from the area of the respective local bodies. (Tr. 23.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that in the case of the hospitals and dispensaries in municipal areas the district board and not the taluk board shall contribute for the maintenance of such institutions *pro rata* according to the number of in-patients and out-patients coming from rural and municipal areas and such hospitals and dispensaries shall be managed by a statutory joint committee consisting of members chosen from local bodies concerned and registers shall be maintained showing the residence of patients treated. (Bz. 6.)

(iv) That this Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions. (Cd. 5 and Tr. 29.)

(v) This Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions and that the Local Boards Act be amended accordingly.

The Government have been advising local bodies to apportion the cost of medical institutions on the principles indicated in these resolutions.

(5) *Midwives.*

This Conference recommends that facilities be afforded in each district for training indigenous midwives with a view to the early introduction of the system of registering and licensing them at least in municipal towns. (Cb. 12, Sd. 13, Tr. 27 and Cd. 3.)

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

(6) *Ayurvedic and Unani (See also item 7).*

(i) This conference resolves that the Government shall grant permission to local bodies to open or aid Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions. (Bz. 9.)

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(ii) This Conference exhorts the local bodies to introduce the system of subsidising the Unani and Ayurvedic medical practitioners in rural areas. (Bz. 10.)

The Government have not hitherto objected to the maintenance of Ayurvedic or Unani institutions by local bodies.

(7) *Rural areas.*

(i) Medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Tr. 26.)

(a) Base hospitals in important taluk centres with one or more itinerant medical men allotted to them going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man or men out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding registered medical practitioners and certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

(ii) Resolved that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Sd. 12.)

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners, who agree to settle in rural areas.

(iii) This Conference resolves that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—

(1) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters or other centres with itinerant medical men attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(2) Opening of more dispensaries, and closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(3) Aiding

(a) registered medical practitioners, and

(b) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

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(iv) This Conference recommends that medical relief in rural areas may be reorganized on the following basis :—

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding—

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle down in rural areas and on such conditions under which aid may be given from local funds. (Cd. 2.)

See G.O. No. 1606, P.H., dated 28th November 1921.

(8) *Transfers of Medical Officers.*

This Conference is of opinion that the frequent and sudden transfers of medical officers outside the district are most undesirable and inconvenient and it therefore proposes—

(i) that in case of the sub-assistant surgeons, transfers outside the district should be made by the Surgeon-General ordinarily after consulting the Presidents of District Boards and Municipal Chairmen ;

(ii) that the transfer of assistant surgeons should be made by the Local Government after consulting Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils. (5. Cb. 17.)

See G.Os. No. 78, P.H., dated 26th January 1921, and No. 861, P.H., dated 17th June 1922.

C. Preventive Medicine.

(1) *Government Subsidies.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the Provincial Government shall contribute annually an amount which is at the rate of not less than As. 2 per head of population in villages for improvement of sanitation, such as acquisition of sites for latrines, removal of congestion in villages and drinking-water supply, acquisition of sites for burning and burial grounds, etc. (Bz. 11.)

(ii) That this Conference recommends that As. 3 per head of population in a district may be given for rural sanitation by Government considering the backwardness of Ceded districts. (Cd. 7.)

(iii) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant to each taluk board for rural sanitation of an amount equal to one-fourth of the receipts from land-cess. (Tr. 31.)

(iv) This Conference requests the Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of

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these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning and filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and noxious vegetation. (Sd. 4).

(v) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning or filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation. (Cb. 18).

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(2) *Wet Cultivation.*

This Conference resolves that all wet cultivation within 50 yards of the village-site shall be stopped and all the necessary compensation shall be paid by the Government. (Bz. 4.)

See G.O. No. 880, Revenue, dated 13th May 1922. The Government cannot accept the recommendation.

D. Water-supply.

(1) *In Unions.*

That this Conference recommends that the policy recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in regard to large schemes of water-supply be extended to rural union areas. (Tr. 34.)

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 13th May 1922.

(2) *Meters.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the water-supply account be self-supporting in the municipalities in the group where there is protected water-supply. Government should not compel the municipalities to meter the existing house connexions but that new house connexions should be metered. That in respect of new house connexions and such old house connexions as are already metered a meter fund be constituted on the following principles:—

(a) Municipal councils to own, repair and read meters by a special staff.

(b) Meters to be purchased out of loan funds.

(c) Each individual having a house connexion should pay a hire for the meter, the rate being so fixed as to cover loans, charges, cost of repairs and meter charge. (Cd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that every house connexion shall be metered; and that the municipal councils should own, repair and read meters by a special staff and that the meters be purchased out of loan funds. (Tr. 32.)

The question is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

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E. Conservancy.

(1) Rubbish disposal.

This Conference recommends that the departmental system of collecting and transporting rubbish be introduced in preference to the contract system in municipal and union board areas. (Tr. 33.)

No orders of Government are called for.

(2) Conservancy tax.

This Conference is of opinion that the private scavenging fees of municipalities and unions be classified as a tax and that the same be included in the bills for house and water tax. (Cb. 31.)

The question of amending the Acts with reference to this resolution is under consideration.

V.—TAXATION.

(1) Property tax—Differential rates.

(i) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at varying rates on lands and buildings and buildings of different classes and on lands of different classes provided only that the scales are so framed that the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property be not regressive. (Cd. 2L.)

(ii) In regard to the property tax this Conference recommends that the councils have full discretion to levy the tax at different rates provided only the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property are not regressive. (Tr. 35.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at different rates on lands and on buildings. [Cb. 19 (a).]

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

(2) Companies tax.

(i) That this Conference resolves—

(a) that the companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body ;

(b) that the definition of company be altered so as to include companies registered in any country. (Cd. 22.)

(ii) (a) That companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body.

(b) That the definition of company be so altered as to include companies registered in any country.

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(c) That the scales of profession tax and companies tax be modified so as to admit of an easier gradation. (Cb. 20.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(3) *Profession tax.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Government may amend the Municipal and Local Boards Act by a definition of the word "Income" with reference to the levy of the profession tax. (Cb. 30.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the Local Boards Act be so amended as to bring it into conformity with the District Municipalities Act in the matter of assessment to profession tax of public and private servants and of the income from investments to tax and to omit the proviso to section 93 (1) of the Local Boards Act. (Tr. 41.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the local boards shall be authorized to levy profession tax on the salaries and pensions of public and private servants and on incomes from investments. (Bz. 14.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that in the matter of levying profession tax local bodies be given full discretion to vary the rates of assessment provided that the rates actually fixed do not exceed the maximum and that they are progressive and not regressive. (Tr. 36.)

(v) That this Conference resolves that the profession tax levied by a local body need not necessarily be on a scale proceeding proportionately to the maximum scale fixed under rule 17 of schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act and rule 9 of schedule IV of the Local Boards Act provided that the rates are not regressive. (Cd. 23.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(4) *Pilgrim tax.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the pilgrim tax should be confined to the outgoing pilgrims from the place of pilgrimage. (Cd. 24.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the pilgrim tax be confined to the outgoing pilgrims only and that the maximum rates provided in the Act be doubled. (Tr. 37.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

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(5) *Union land tax.*

All lands unassessed to Government revenue or zamindari rent in union areas be also taxed. (Tr. 43.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(6) *Amusements tax.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies be empowered to levy a tax on amusements in places falling under the Places of Public Resorts Act. (Tr. 39.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Land revenue.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the levy of land revenue (taram assessment and ground-rent) on lands within the municipal area shall be abolished. (Bz. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that lands within municipal limits and unions used as dwelling places shall be exempted from payment of land revenue to Government. [Cb. 19 (b).]

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that with a view to increase the resources of local bodies and enable them to carry out many necessary and urgent reforms in local administration the Local Government be requested to give a definite share of land revenue to local bodies. (Sd. 7.)

Items (i) & (ii).—These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government.

Item (iii).—The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(8) *Income-tax, abkari and pounds.*

This Conference resolves that one-third of the income-tax and the abkari revenue levied and the whole cattle-pound fees shall be transferred to respective local bodies. (Bz. 15.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

VI.—NON-TAX RESOURCES.

(1) *Licences.*

This Conference is of opinion that licence fees levied under Schedule V of the Municipalities Act beyond the municipal area within a radius of 3 miles may be levied by municipality and the proceeds divided between the local bodies and the municipalities in the proportion of 1 to 2. (Cb. 24.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

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(2) *Canal fees.*

This Conference resolves that the local bodies shall be given one-third share of the navigation licensing fees collected by the Public Works Department within their respective areas. (Bz. 16.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(3) *Cinemas, etc.*

Local bodies be advised to open cinema theatres and places of recreation and amusement (to be run on business lines). (Tr. 38.)

It is for the local bodies to take action in the matter.

VII.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(1) *Programme.*

This Conference recommends that each local body may prepare a programme of capital expenditure for three years under (a) Management, (b) Communications, (c) Education, (d) Public Health and (e) Remunerative enterprises. (Cd. 25, Tr. 44 and Sd. 16. The last-named Conference however resolved on a five years' programme.)

The above resolution has been commended to local bodies for adoption—G.O. No. 2585, L. & M., dated 23rd December 1921.

(2) *Government loans.*

This Conference recommends that Government should set apart every year not less than Rs. 50,00,000 for lending to local bodies for capital expenditure. (Cb. 23.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation—G.O. No. 1253, L. & M., dated 26th July 1922.

(3) *Joint loans.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies in each district shall be authorized to form a joint loans fund on the strength of their joint credit. (Bz. 12.)

The Government have under consideration a proposal for the formation of a joint loans fund for all the districts in the Presidency.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Audit (District-Concurrent).*

This Conference is of opinion that the present audit of the accounts of local bodies is not satisfactory and that a District Concurrent Audit should be organized under the control of the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts, and provision made for the pre-auditing of bills in the District Board Engineer's office as is done in the Department of Public Works Engineer's office. (Cb. 21.)

This resolution is under the consideration of Government.

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(2) *Overdrawals.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies which have account with the treasury should be permitted to overdraw their account, provided that the overdrawal is made good before the end of the financial year, and that those bodies who have account with the banks should make their own arrangements in the matter. (Cd. 26.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Budgets.*

This Conference recommends that the present practice of sending budgets separately may be continued. (Cd. 28.)

The meaning of this resolution is not clear.

(4) *District board contributions to taluk and union boards.*

This Conference recommends that district boards shall have freedom to make any contribution they like to taluk and union boards. (Cd. 27 and Tr. 45.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(5) *Investment in co-operative banks.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies should have full discretion to invest their surplus funds in the central urban district co-operative banks. (Tr. 47.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2316, L. & M., dated 25th November 1921, regarding the investment of the funds of local bodies in the Madras Central Urban Bank and central district co-operative banks. The Government do not consider any further action necessary.

(6) *Municipal savings banks.*

This Conference resolves that municipal councils shall be authorized to open savings banks. (Bz. 13.)

The Government consider that the suggestion is not practicable at present —G.O. No. 503, L. & M., dated 15th March 1922.

(7) *Compassionate grants.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the compassionate allowance to poor district boards be continued to the Ceded districts in future. (Cd. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the grants to the poorer district boards for improvement of their communications be continued. (Sd. 14.)

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In G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, the Government have laid down the principle that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies. Exceptions to this rule are however admissible in the case of (a) specially poor local bodies, (b) pilgrim centres and (c) sanitarium. The Government see no reason to reconsider this order. If a local body which is specially poor utilizes the provisions of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Elementary Education Act, 1920, regarding taxation to the extent desirable and is still unable to make both ends meet, the Government will consider the question of giving it a grant from Provincial funds in aid of its general resources, if Provincial finances permit—G.O. No. 24, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922.

(8) *Land-cess—Taluk board share.*

(i) Resolved that regard being had to the financial stringency of taluk boards, the Government be requested to depute an officer to investigate the question whether instead of the present 50 per cent of the obligatory land-cess that now goes towards the resources of the taluk boards, a larger proportion may not be taken by taluk boards. (Sd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that as taluk boards are financially hard hit under the new settlement under Local Boards Act of 1920 the Government may be requested to depute an officer to examine the whole question with a view to fix the proportion at which the land-cess should be distributed between the district and taluk boards. (Bz. 25.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(9) *Prohibition.*

This Conference regrets the attitude of many of the Collectors in not complying with resolutions of municipal councils and local boards regarding abolition or reduction of toddy, beer and arrack shops and requests Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition and give effect to the resolutions of municipal councils and taluk boards. (Cb. 27.)

The Government do not deem it is advisable to adopt this policy—G.O. No. 683, L. & M., dated 6th April 1922.

(10) *Training maistris.*

This Conference recommends that a central school of training for maistris be started by the local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies be requested to formulate proposals to carry out this recommendation. (Cd. 19.)

This is a question for the consideration of local bodies,

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(11) *Common workshop.*

This Conference recommends a common workshop for the benefit of all local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies may be requested to formulate proposals to carry out the recommendations. (Cd. 18.)

The question is one for the local bodies to consider.

(12) *Non-co-operation.*

Resolved that members of local bodies be requested to take active measures to avert the dangers arising from the propaganda of non-co-operation movement. (Sd. 17.)

This is a matter in which the members of the local bodies should themselves take action.

II

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO REGULATE STATE
AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that under Standing Order No. 40 (3) I have appointed the hon. Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddi Nayudu as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries."

III

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS
UNIVERSITY, 1922.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I have listened very carefully to the speeches that have been delivered on this subject. The pros and cons have been discussed at elaborate length. There may be defects in the Bill and there may be difficulties in the working of it. But I am of opinion that the measure is a necessary and wholesome one and has come none too soon. Some people supported it on some grounds and others on different grounds. But to my mind they did not touch the true point. Our friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar defended it accusing certain sect of our people saying that they were very selfish. I am not going to defend the Bill on that ground. Selfishness, scheming heads and lying tongues are common property. They are found even among non-Brahmans as well as Brahmans (laughter and applause). We must compare and contrast the existing university with that of the proposed one, and then we must find out whether it is desirable to have a new university, or whether there is any necessity for a change. What is the nature of the present university? It is an examining university, and I may say it is a factory for manufacturing graduates. Of course, many brilliant graduates are turned out from this factory. These graduates are eminent not because of the education imparted in the university, but because of their inherent worth. Of course, the students and examiners are bent upon turning out so many passes every year, but unfortunately they produce more failures in life than successes. Teachers are very keen about turning out so many graduates, and the students are very particular in passing examinations. The students in their anxiety to pass the examinations do not care for general knowledge. They simply take books containing questions and answers and cram them and thus get through the examinations and do not care to derive any knowledge from their studies. The student does not care to cultivate his brain and acquire the right knowledge.

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The examiners in this respect are no better than the students. They always take care to give marks as low as possible, for they want to get the name of being strict examiners. I want to give you two specimens of a professor and an examinee. A Sanskrit professor taught his pupils that Kamaladhwaya meant two lotus flowers. When he was asked to give the meaning of each word, he said 'of course Kamala means two and dhwaya means lotus flowers.' That is the sort of professors we generally have in our institutions. As regards the examinee, when a European student was asked to give the meaning of brinjal in Tamil, after repeating the syllable of the Tamil word *kattiri* several times, he ended by saying *kattirikol*. And for this he was given half the marks because he answered half the question. So, I consider this university has sowed its seeds on rocky soil. Only if you sow the seeds on fertile soil, there will be good results. Again, our students are unable to distinguish after so many years of study in schools between fact and fiction. To give an illustration, one day I was arguing with a leading lawyer about some story in the Ramayana. He expressed his belief in the ten heads and twenty hands of Ravana. I asked what he meant by that. He said 'Valmiki has written so and it cannot be a lie.' I said the true explanation is that the ten heads of Ravana represented his wisdom and the twenty hands represented his might. Then he said 'you are a misbeliever and the English education has spoiled you.' Then I said 'you are also a graduate but are none the better for your education; there is no difference between you and an old woman.' So, the education that is imparted in our colleges is not the right sort of education and the examinations are no test of the pupil's capacity. For instance, the late Ramanujam who was a mathematical prodigy failed to get through the examinations of this university; our present system of imparting education and conducting examinations is faulty and calls for immediate reform.

“These graduates are anxious to pass their examinations to supply the demands in Government posts as well as in matrimonial markets. 11-15 a.m. This university does not supply the true knowledge, and so the sooner it ceases to exist, the better. What is meant by teaching university? A teaching university is one in which the students come in contact daily with their professors and are actually trained and made to understand all the truths as they are found. In English universities they pay more attention to physical exercise than in Indian universities. In our university, the youths are very weak in body but strong in their brains. That is why they are short-lived. I want to give a small instance, not exactly on the lines of our university system, but in a way comparable to that. There was the great Ramalingaswami at Chidambaram. He collected a large number of disciples, as many as 1,000, and called this assembly as Samarasasanmargha Sabha. All these disciples became really very great by coming in contact daily with their saintly guru. Whatever was taught, it was regularly understood and assimilated by them. Similarly the great modern poet Meenakshisundaram Pillai produced a number of scholars because of his personal contact with his pupils. Such sort of relationship between the teachers and the taught is essential for any true education. This Bill endeavours to introduce such a thing. The great Valluvar says:

“தொட்டனைத் தூறு மணற்கேணிமாந்தற்குக் கற்றனைத் தூறு மறிவு.”

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“That means the deeper the well is dug, the more profuse will be the water; similarly the more you learn, the more you will improve your knowledge. Education must be given for the true understanding of the universe, and not for acquiring appointments. The purpose of education is for the understanding of the whole truth in this world as well as in the world to come. It is also stated that the nature of the culture may be clearly seen by the pupil's conduct.

“பண்ணிய பயிசிற் புண்ணியந் தெரியும்.”

“So says Avvai. If the harvest is abundant, you can very well understand the labour of the cultivator. There may be defects in the Bill, but they can be very easily remedied. In a residential university there are innumerable difficulties. If you really want a residential university, there must be a number of kitchens for different sects and communities. There may be professors of all castes and it is not possible for them to live with the students of all castes and come in contact with them constantly. These are all difficulties in a teaching university and that is why, I think, Dr. Miller suggested a university for post-graduate researches.

“As regards the affiliation of colleges in the mufassal to the proposed university, it is inevitable. For, to make all the mufassal colleges as constituent colleges of this university will be impossible, because we do not possess the necessary funds. Nor can universities be started in all places all at once. Each college must wait for its turn. The opposition on behalf of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, is not a very serious one. The authorities of that college are capable of organizing their college within the limits of the Madras University, as they once removed their college from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. They are not willing to send the pupils of their congregation to any other college of a different religious persuasion. So, there is no fear about them. They will take care of themselves. As regards other colleges, let them start and work for organizing a university. It is impossible for all the children to be of the same age. The first born is the first born. Others must be younger children. In Madras the oldest college is the Presidency College. It was originally started as a high school. The second college is the Christian College. It was formerly Anderson's School, and in course of time it developed to its present dimensions. With these few words, I support the Bill.”

Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS:—“Mr. President, Sir, there is considerable misgiving in the mufassal that this Bill will place the affiliated colleges in an inferior position and to safeguard their interests, proper representation for them in the Senate, in the Syndicate and in the Academical Council should be made. What has been provided for in the Bill seems to be inadequate. The Senate has the power to make statutes and the Syndicate to make ordinances. The Senate will consist of about 150 members. In it there will be, as provided for now in the Bill, only 18 members representing affiliated colleges, both first grade and second grade. But when the university divests itself of the control over intermediate education the number of members coming from the affiliated colleges will dwindle down to 13. As the constituent and affiliated first-grade colleges are at present equal in number, there should be larger representation in the Senate for first-grade affiliated colleges than what is provided for in the Bill. The

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Syndicate which is to consist of 16 members will have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate colleges in the mufassal, to make ordinances and to draft statutes. It may contain a possible maximum of four members connected with affiliated colleges though there is a certainty of two members being on it. This uncertainty should be removed and it should be made obligatory to return to the Syndicate at least five members connected with first-grade affiliated colleges because, as I said already, the number of first-grade colleges in the city of Madras and in the mufassal is the same. It is difficult to say from the Bill how many members there will be in the Academic Council. But one omission in the constitution of this Council seems glaring and that is the representation of the members of the teaching staff of first-grade affiliated colleges when three members of the teaching staff of the constituent colleges are to be included in the Council. Sir, I hope that the Select Committee will see to the rectification of these defects in the Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am also glad to join in the general approval to the introduction of this Bill. I would have been more glad if the support had been more unanimous than it has been. Before referring to some of the objections against the principle of this Bill it may be said that the objections fall under three heads—objections by the Mylapore lawyer, objections by the Triplicane doctor and objections by the Royapetta teacher. I would refer to the basic principle of the Bill that it is intended to introduce and convert the present university into a teaching and residential university. So far as the teaching university is concerned there will be no difficulty at all, because professors of the various colleges already in existence may be appointed by the university itself upon some arrangement. But the whole question will be to convert the present university into a residential one. Notwithstanding the views of one party or of the other, owing to a change in the angle of vision from 1918 onwards, we must all admit that, so far as the intelligentsia of the country is concerned, we wanted this change for several years and that we should have a residential university at least in Madras. The Bill itself provides that every student of the university should be residing in one of the hostels attached to the university. That necessarily means a good deal of expenditure on the part of Government. Questions have been often asked as to whether the Government would be able to lay out the large sum of money that would be required for such a change. Inasmuch as this measure has been approved by the whole Cabinet and as the Government of India have sanctioned this Bill, there will be no difficulty in getting the amount required, so far as this question is concerned. So far as these two questions are concerned we must wholeheartedly support the Bill, instead of joining in the protest from some part of the House. To the objection raised by my hon. friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar I want only to say that at least, so far as this question is concerned, he might not have referred to the communal question. He is probably one of those who thinks that he always represents 40 millions of people, whether they like to be represented by him or not, and that he must in season and out of season represent their grievances whether real or imaginary. So far as this university is concerned, there should be no question of sect as regards membership or as regards the pupils who are allowed to read there, as has been rightly laid down in clause 5 of the Bill.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length on the details of that principle. I hope the Bill would be passed into an Act with

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that provision. There is absolutely no fear of any one community or any one race being predominant in the Senate if we properly work the provisions of the present Bill. If really the non-Brahmans are representatives of the vast majority, if they are really the rich men in the country, then there are ample provisions to bring in a large number of them.

“Then dealing with the question referred to by the hon. Mr. Raja, who has raised the cry of danger to his community and danger to elementary education, I may say that I am one of those who think that the hon. the Minister must make a pronouncement, as his intentions seem evidently to be, that any expense on behalf of the university would not in the least affect the expenditure that has been promised to be incurred on behalf of elementary education. All those who know the present Minister in charge of Education would certainly testify to the fact that, so far as elementary education is concerned, his intentions are to spend more money and that the passing of this Bill into an Act would not in any way affect the advance in elementary education. I am one of those who think that elementary, secondary, and higher education should go together and that one ought not to be sacrificed in the interests of the other. While we want mass education on a larger scale than at present, we should also have higher education, so that the higher intellects of the country may be trained not only for the professions, but also for the industries and commerce of the country.

“Another question which has been raised and discussed by many hon. Members on both sides of the House is the fear for the mufassal colleges. I am very sorry to say that, instead of recognizing that the fear does exist and that it has a foundation, some Members of this House have gone so far as to blame the people who entertained such fears, saying that it was all sentimental, that it was all imaginary, and that their interests would be safeguarded. We certainly expect the hon. Member in charge to say that such safeguard would be provided. I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister has generally shown his readiness to listen to objections, and the difference between the Bill as originally published and the Bill as it has been introduced in this House clearly shows that he is always ready to listen to reasonable objections and is prepared to modify the provisions, if necessary. I was myself asked to deliver an address in Trichinopoly and I was asked to speak on this point. I may say that there is reasonable and well-founded apprehension in the minds of the mufassal people that, if this Bill is passed, it would endanger their present position. I think that one of the necessary provisions should be that the Act should provide for the inauguration of an Andhra University and of a Dravida University, if some conditions that may be laid down in this Bill are satisfied. That is a necessary qualification for getting universal support to this Bill both in this House and in the mufassal. Again, another provision which is necessary to be made is to give permission to the students of the mufassal colleges to attend the lectures delivered at Madras. This is very important. It is not enough to say that the mufassal professors can be appointed as university professors, but it is very necessary for the mufassal students to attend the lectures to be given in Madras and vice versa, so that there may be created a sort of corporate life and fellowship in the minds of students and teachers.

“There are no doubt many other points which I hope will be gone into in detail in the Select Committee, and we have no doubt that the Select Committee will be composed both of mufassal and headquarters members,

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and that they will take all these points into consideration. I may refer to one point, namely, the very wide powers that have been given to the Chancellor to appoint any number of people as life members simply on the ground that they take an interest in educational matters. Once it was decided to invade the House of Lords and to defeat the majority of the party in power by appointing any number of Lords, and then the whole House came down and yielded to the views of the then Government. If we want to foster independent spirit, the power of appointing any number of life members should not be given to the Chancellor. There is, of course, the provision giving him power to appoint ordinary members, say, 20 or 25, but this indefinite power of appointing any number of people as life members simply because they take interest in education seems to be not very satisfactory because any one, even myself, may be considered to take interest in educational matters, and in such a case there is a chance of any number of life members, as many people can be said to take interest in educational matters. So that seems to be a very dangerous provision in the Bill, but I have no doubt whatever that the Select Committee will go into that question also.

“Now as regards the question of appointing as members those who pay some subscription, there seems to be a fear that a very large number of people may open the strings of their purses and that the Senate may be full of rich men. I do not apprehend any such contingency. I would, on the other hand, be glad if a large number of rich people contribute large sums of money. Even then we can only expect about 20 to 40 such members and they will be smaller than the general body, and in the present state of things it will be very long before our rich people become so liberal as to swamp the Senate. Some inducement should be given to them to contribute money. I am indifferent whether titles should also be given or not. There was a dispute about the question of titles yesterday, but I believe what was said by Mr. Rama Rao was not that people purchase titles but that people contribute money and that the Government recognize such donations by conferring titles. There is absolutely no reason why the Government should not recognize such donors. I at least know one gentleman in our district who endowed a very large sum of money on a girls' school. He never imagined in his life, nor dreamt, that he would be given a title, but the Collector recognized the charitable nature of the gentleman and recommended a title, which was conferred. If titles are given after the contributions are made, as an inducement to rich men to assist in the development of our education, I do not think there is anything wrong in so doing. My idea is that the restriction on the number of such members should even be relaxed and encouragement be given to as many rich people as possible to take interest in higher education. Though I see there are some defects in some of the provisions of the Bill, there can be absolutely no objection, so far as the principles are concerned, and I heartily support the Bill as regards its general principles.”

Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI:—“Mr. President, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. the Minister on the reorganization of the Madras University. I have studied the Bill very carefully and my own deliberate opinion is that this Bill is the result of mature consideration and considerable attention given to it by its author, and its basic principles are such as to compel general acceptance. To make my position stronger,

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I consulted professors and principals of certain colleges and their opinion was exactly the same as mine. To make it still further strong, I convened a meeting of the general public of Tinnevely on the 6th of this month with a view to ascertain their views on this important question, but unfortunately at the time selected for the meeting there was a heavy downpour of rain which prevented many who had ideas on the subject from attending it. But all the same, there were a few who were present and they included some High Court vakils and some educationists of standing. We went into the Bill very carefully clause by clause, and also the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the final conclusion that we came to was, as I said before, that the principles of the Bill are safe and sound, that everybody should give strong support to it and that the details ought to be considered at a later meeting which would be called for next week.

“As regards the progress of education, I have to say that it is now nearly 150 years since this country, India, came under British sovereignty, and for the first 80 years nothing was done in the way of education. Then came the Act of 1857, a skeleton-like enactment called the University Act which was in existence for over 50 years, and it was only in the year 1904 that we had anything like a University Act. That has been in force for two decades, and now the time has come to pass an Act which would satisfy the people, which would be in consonance with the present advanced ideas and political progress, and we see that our popular Minister has come to the rescue and has introduced this Bill for the consideration of the House. Many defects were pointed out by many of the speakers who spoke before me, but as they have all been sufficiently answered by other speakers, I am not going to waste the time of the House on those points. But there are two points which have not been dealt with before and I only propose to confine myself to those two points.

“The first is section 7 of the proposed Bill. That is a subject upon which, I, as the President may remember, was very keen in connexion with the Local Boards Bill. It was about the sort of external control upon the district boards, but I was overruled when that Bill was under discussion, but I hope this suggestion may not share the same fate, because the Senate which we are going to constitute is not composed of ordinary people. It is to be presided over by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor. So, I suggest that an exception may be made at least in the University Act for the avoidance of all external control. That is the first point.

“The other is this. Till now, the Government has been in the relation of a parent to the university. Now that it is going to divest itself of all connexion with the University Senate, it becomes necessary to safeguard the interests of the affiliated colleges which are in a sense the wards of the university. I propose therefore, adopting the Trusts Act, to distinguish the funds between the two, one the University proper and the other the University Trust fund. Then there would be no fear at all that the interests of the affiliated colleges may in any way be sacrificed. I offer these two suggestions to the Select Committee.

“With these few remarks, I support heartily the Bill which has been brought forward by our Minister Mr. Patro.”

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Education has told us that there was a volume of opposition in regard to this Bill in the first instance. But after the conference at Trichinopoly of

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the principals of first-grade colleges, the opposition has partly abated. To my mind it seems that there is not much opposition to the principles underlying the Bill. I do not believe that anyone could say that the Madras University should continue for ever as an examining body. I do not believe that anyone would say that the teaching and residential system is not the ideal of a university. If objections have been raised at all, they are due to the fact that the mufassal colleges do not know what their position would be under the Bill, if passed into law. It is on account of that, that fears have been expressed, and it is that, that the Bill has to rectify. The hon. the Minister has told us in his speech :

While I realize that the mufassal colleges should naturally have apprehensions about their future, I may assure them that it is far from my intention to minimize their importance or to underrate their work. Provision is made in the Bill to safeguard their present status which is maintained as affiliated colleges.

"I am afraid that there is much to be said about this. I am not aware of any provision in the Bill. Section 14, clause (9), makes some mention of the continuance of the affiliation of the present affiliated colleges. But I am afraid it may be interpreted to mean that it does not take away from the Senate the power not to approve of the affiliation.

11-45 a.m. "All that the Bill says is that the Senate may approve the continuance of the affiliation. It does not mean that the Senate has no power to deprive colleges of their affiliation to the university.

I submit, therefore, that that meaning must be made clear, and that it should be made obligatory upon the Senate to continue the affiliation of the mufassal colleges.

"The second question upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained by the mufassal colleges is the want of statutory provision in the Bill with regard to the continuance of the financial assistance which the mufassal colleges have been receiving. The mufassal colleges have been receiving some sort of aid, as building grant, equipment grant, for purchase of laboratory, purchase of furniture, library and so forth and so on. There is nothing in the Bill which says that it shall be obligatory upon the university to continue this financial assistance.

"The third point upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained is the want of a provision making it obligatory upon the university teachers to deliver lectures in the mufassal colleges."

MR. R. G. GRIEVE :—"I rise, Sir, to make a correction with reference to a remark made by the hon. Member. The university does not, at present, give any financial assistance to the affiliated colleges."

MR. M. SURYANARAYANA :—"I know that it is the Government that is giving this assistance now. There is nothing in the Bill which makes it obligatory on the university which is going to take the place of the Government in these matters to continue the financial assistance the mufassal colleges have been receiving. There is a section which says that the university 'shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the university together with its views thereon'. What is there in the Bill which makes it obligatory for the Senate to distribute the funds it might receive from the Government in a particular manner? What

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is there in the Bill which says that the Government will continue to give the assistance it has been giving to the mufassal colleges? In the absence of these provisions it is quite certain that mufassal colleges will be left in the back-ground.

"The third point, as I have already submitted, is the want of statutory obligation on the university lecturers to deliver a certain number of lectures in the mufassal colleges. The Madras University has even now some professorial chairs. These professors are supposed to go to the mufassal to deliver lectures. But, as a matter of fact, they have never appeared in the mufassal, especially in the north of the Presidency. On one or two occasions appointments were made by the lecturer in Economics, but we were disappointed. I submit, therefore, that if these university lecturers who certainly will be of great use to the constituent colleges should not give the benefit of their learning and of their attainments to the mufassal colleges, it is no wonder that the mufassal colleges should consider themselves to be second-rate ones and not important colleges.

"Well, Sir, there is one word more to be said. The Madras University was started sixty years ago, and the Allahabad University full thirty years afterwards, and yet the Allahabad University has had the advantage of constituting itself into a teaching university at Lucknow in the first instance, and not in Allahabad. We now see that a reorganization has been made there and the formation of another university has been taken on hand, and we have now the Lucknow University Bill in the United Provinces. We may hope that the hon. Mr. Patril will before long introduce the Andhra University Bill, like what took place as a consequence of the reorganization of the Allahabad University."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say that, while I approve the Bill as a whole, a few changes would be necessary to make it more acceptable and to remove certain defects which we have been noticing in the university management in the past. I refer to the constitution of the faculties. Nominations to these faculties are generally made by the chancellor, and when vacancies occur the members of the Faculty are allowed to vote and fill the vacancies, which practically comes to a certain small body exercising the whole franchise. Now, the professional colleges have been in existence for more than half a century, and hundreds of professional graduates have been turned out in each profession. It is time that the general mass of professional graduates, each in his own profession, had the privilege of exercising this franchise in electing members for the Faculties. Taking my own profession, the Medical, I find that year after year the members who are nominated to the Medical faculty are chiefly from the Indian Medical Service and very rarely from among the private medical practitioners. The surgeon-general is generally the officer who is to recommend the competent person to the chancellor, and it cannot be expected that, since surgeon-generals come and go at fairly frequent intervals, the surgeon-general could have a knowledge of the merits of all the men in the profession, especially if they have been of some years' standing. He loses sight of them altogether unless they happen to be in Government service. I know several such omissions in the past, and there is likely to be more and more of them in the future. Unless a man has the push and energy to work

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himself up to the front and bring himself into prominence before the official head of the Medical Department he is likely to be forgotten and lost sight of. What is required is that merit, professional acumen and scholarship should be recognized, and that is possible only when the whole profession is given an opportunity in matters of election. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to go into this matter fully when he recasts the Bill after the deliberations of the Select Committee."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARI, J. :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the principle of this Bill. In the fitness of things, two Ministers have introduced two Bills, and the third Minister is going to introduce one Bill which will certainly make a very great reform in this province. The hon. Mr. Reddi Nayudu has shown us a way to obtain more food and better food in the near future by aiding industries, and he has set his hand in developing the body of our country. The hon. the Minister for Education has taken in his hand the development of the intellect, and he is trying to give proper food to the mind. And the most important of all is to be reserved to our first Minister who will be introducing reforms in the religious and charitable endowments of our Presidency. In other words, he is trying to minister unto the soul of the country. I therefore think, Sir, that if these three things have been achieved they will really be very useful and great achievements indeed for the reformed Council, and any person who will say or will dare to say that this Council is a failure, I think, Sir, is not speaking the truth at all.

" Then, Sir, coming to the principle of the Bill itself, I have already said that there can be no two opinions on the point. The present university is a mere clerical university ; in other words, it aims at turning out clerks for Government service. But the present object is to introduce culture into the university. That, I submit, is a very great benefit indeed. No doubt, there are some objections levelled against the Bill. The first objection is that it is not creating universities in several parts of the province. But, I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister is not deaf to that objection. All he says is that as we are at present circumstanced in our finances we are unable to achieve all those several things together. He says 'let us start the Madras University first, and let us start the others afterwards,' not because that he does not think other universities are not necessary but because he thinks that he must cut the coat according to the cloth. No doubt, in the meanwhile, there will be some discontent in the mufassal. There will be the feeling that mufassal students will be called inferior to the Madras University students ; there may be the feeling that the mufassal college students will not be benefited to the same extent as the Madras University students ; there will be the feeling also that the mufassal colleges will not get very great financial aid from the Government as the Madras University does. But all these things are only questions of time, and they can be remedied by the Government in course of time.

" Having said so much upon the principle of the Bill it is also my important duty, Sir, to submit certain criticisms as regards the provisions of the Bill so that these points may be considered by the Select Committee when they meet to consider the Bill. In the first place, I submit, Sir, that section 7 is an unnecessary thing ; that is, the provision as regards the

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visitor. The Senate and the other bodies constituting the university will consist of very great and eminent persons including His Excellency the Chancellor, and I do not see why there should be a necessity for a visitor, for his enquiries, for his inspection, for his passing remarks and also for the subsequent provisions made in section 7. I think, Sir, that point may be considered.

“The next thing that I submit is that the Senate must be the supreme official body in everything. It must be a democratic body not only in name but also in spirit. That being the case, I think, Sir, that the Chancellor is given very large powers, more powers than are necessary, over such a distinguished body as the Senate. For you will find that the Chancellor has got the power to create any number of life members. The number is not fixed. You will find that he has got the large power of nominating 25 members to the Senate; he has got the power of nominating two members to the Syndicate, and he has got the power of approving or vetoing the statutes made by the Senate; he has got the power to approve or disapprove the ordinances made by the Syndicate; he has got the power of appointing the first vice-chancellor of the university; he has got also the power of nominating ten members of the Council of affiliated colleges; and in every matter indeed his voice is the final voice. I do not at all say that such a high personage as our Governor of Madras should not have a voice: but I do say that the Senate consisting of some of the very eminent persons who fill every kind of responsible position in the country, should not be controlled even by a Governor of Madras. I think, Sir, that point may be considered in the Select Committee.

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“Next, Sir, as regards the vice-chancellor, I find that his powers and duties are not really very great, especially when I find the provision for a registrar in the statute. The registrar will be in charge of the funds, he will prepare the budget and submit the estimates and he does everything that is necessary for the proper maintenance of accounts and for the proper maintenance of records and correspondence. The vice-chancellor will no doubt be the chairman of the committee, he will convene meetings and preside over them and keep order; all these things are done by any president of a district board. I do not grudge the powers now conferred on the vice-chancellor but what I do object is to his being either a full-timed officer or being paid any salary. That, I think, is a point which can be considered in the Select Committee.

“Then, Sir, I also think that so far as the constitution of the Senate is concerned, I welcome the provision made for persons getting in as members on their paying a certain amount of money. It appears to be a wise step. It can be useful for the poor and the university is really for the benefit of the poor and these benefactions will certainly be of very great use to them; and secondly, I think, that the Minister has done a very wise thing in introducing that provision. Unless you tickle the vanity of the rich they cannot be expected to give much help. I again congratulate the Minister on that point. I think, Sir, the provision for members to be appointed by the graduates is put at 25, and I do not think that number is adequate. Similarly the Council of affiliated colleges is provided to send seven; this is inadequate. Yesterday when we were discussing the Port Trust Bill we made

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provision for representatives,—one from the skin and hides merchants, and one from the piecegoods merchants. I think they too ought to find a place here. All classes of associations must be represented, and the skin and hides merchants will be found to be very useful if they are brought down as members. They will contribute a very large amount of money. That is a point, Sir, I would like the Select Committee to consider.

“Now, Sir, I will turn to sections 31 and 32. I do not at all approve of beginning the university course with the Intermediate examination. I think the Matriculation examination must be the standard. I do not approve also that the Intermediate examination should be handed over to Government, and I do not think that it is a wise step to abolish the Intermediate.

“Turning then to section 35, the Syndicate is given the power to remove a person from the register of graduates for ‘scandalous’ conduct. I have not been able to find the definition of the word ‘scandalous’ in the Bill, and I think, Sir, that the provision may be very well deleted. I do not think that any member will be guilty of that conduct, and I think it will be scandalous to have the word ‘scandalous’ there.

“There is only one other point and I have done. How are you going to make the existing colleges constituent colleges? You want these colleges to be managed by a committee named by you. There will be some difficulty in that, at least in cases like the Pachayappa and Christian colleges. Sir, lastly nothing can be done without funds. There is no use of enacting an Act; you must at the same time provide funds, ample funds, as much funds as possible. Money is the crux of the problem in these days. Unless this is done, there is no use of all this trouble. Without money nothing could be done.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I rise to support the introduction of this Bill and, so far as I have been able to analyse the objections which have been urged, I think, they are based more on matters of detail than on general principles. I therefore think that in view of the discussion that has taken place on the introduction of this Bill, it will meet with the unanimous acceptance of this House. The main principle of this Bill is to reform the existing university so as to convert it into teaching and residential university. It is for the purpose of achieving that object in the best possible manner, that various suggestions have been made and various provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. These suggestions and provisions do require careful examination and do require modifications in several important respects. So long as any arguments have been advanced tending to show that it is not at present desirable to have a teaching and residential university, I think, we can safely proceed on the assumption that the principle of the Bill has been accepted. When my friend the hon. the Minister for Education in his remarks while introducing this motion referred to the steps taken for the improvement of primary education, I thought he was introducing in it a discussion which is not quite irrelevant for a decision of this question. But when I heard some objections from some quarters of this House, I thought that he was justified in making reference to the progress made in the matter of elementary education. Objection has been taken that the passing of this Bill will give a fatal blow to the development of primary education, and that

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it will for that reason strike at the root of all progress, especially of the depressed classes. I find another hon. gentleman stating that it is only after providing for elementary education to the fullest possible extent that the surplus, if any, could be voted for the university education. I think that there is a fallacy in the position taken by those two hon. gentlemen. The expansion of primary education is not the privilege or monopoly of any party in this House; and we may take it that all sections of this House are agreed that, as speedily as possible and as best as we can, there should be wide diffusion of mass education in the country. There is no difference of opinion so far as that is concerned, and it will also be noticed that the funds gradually provided for the expansion of elementary education have been on the increase. But is it to be contended, that till we reach the millennium in the case of elementary education, till we have compulsory and free education throughout the whole of this province we ought to give a set-back to other secondary or higher education? If there is any one who will advance the opposition that it is only after satisfying the needs of the elementary education that we could devote the surplus, I think the day will never come, because expansion of elementary education in the manner in which we desire would necessitate a much larger allotment of funds than this province could at present provide for. It may, therefore, be taken as a proposition which we should accept that, while making liberal provision for the expansion of elementary education, higher education ought not to be neglected and due provision should be made for the expansion of higher education. One most important and a very reasonable objection which has been urged was about the fear entertained by the mufassal colleges by the introduction of this Bill. We notice from the speech of the hon. the Minister that he recognizes this aspect also. And he must fully recognize the extent of this feeling in the mufassal colleges. It is not of much use to minimise the importance of this objection; there is no use in saying that the mufassal colleges ought to put up with a feeling of inferiority; there is no use of asserting that they must be in a position to get along as best as possible even with the meagre resources at their disposal. On this occasion, I may be permitted to refer to a few facts in order to show the splendid work done by the mufassal colleges in the way of higher education. It is best that we recognize it, because with very little cost to the Government exchequer very useful work is being done in the way of higher education by the mufassal colleges. It will be noticed that so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, we have got three Government colleges and seven Aided colleges in six places, there being two in Trichinopoly. But we find that the number of pupils in 1920-21 in the Government colleges was 286, and 1,180 in Aided colleges, making up a total of 1,466. It is not this that is so important as the fact that the Government have done very well in pursuing their policy for grants to the mufassal colleges which have taken the brunt of the work in the development of higher education. The Government grant during 1920-21 amounted only to Rs. 61,718. This is very little compared with the large amount of money that the interest of higher education would require. I may also point out that we must admire the policy with which the mufassal colleges have been discharging their duties when we realize that the grants given to them are nothing to be compared with the grants given to Madras. I find that for seven colleges in the mufassal a total grant of Rs. 61,718 has been given, whereas for two colleges

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in the city of Madras the grant was Rs. 65,254. These seven colleges are getting much less than two of the colleges in the city though doing splendid work in the field of higher education. It would be doing a serious injustice if we do not do all that lies in our power to safeguard their interests, preserve their status and increase their usefulness. I believe that before the University Bill is passed, due steps would be taken to allay their misapprehensions and their feelings of alarm and to secure higher status for them.

"You will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister has stated: 'the status of the mufassal colleges will be kept intact as at present and every inducement will be given to such of those mufassal colleges as can afford development to become the nuclei of new universities which would be brought into existence hereafter'. So with that assurance from the hon. the Minister I think we must go a step further and incorporate in the Act the further safeguards necessary.

"It will be pertinent to this motion to consider one or two suggestions made by the Sadler Commission in connexion with the improvement of the status of mufassal colleges. Among the recommendations we find it stated that, in order to encourage the growth of the colleges which may be capable of becoming potential universities, they should fulfil certain defined conditions, receive title and ranks of university colleges and should then be represented upon the special panel of the board of mufassal colleges. They also state that such funds as would be required for the development of the colleges should be expended by the Government.

"They make a definite suggestion that in the case of stronger colleges which have been doing useful work and which satisfy certain requirements, they must be given the status of a university and due provision should also be made which would enable them to increase their resources. I believe, Sir, that that suggestion is well worth consideration and it is desirable that it should be given effect to. Unless due steps are taken for recognizing the good work done by the mufassal colleges not merely by expressing verbal sympathy and not merely by appreciation of their good work, but by recognizing their status in the Act itself and by placing their financial condition on a sound basis, I believe this Bill is naturally likely to cause considerable disappointment in so far as the mufassal colleges are concerned. I am sure that, with the assurance given by the hon. the Minister not only in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but also in his opening speech, we can proceed much further and can have the necessary provisions incorporated in the Act itself.

"The next point to which I wish to draw attention is about the existence of sufficient scope for the establishment of additional colleges. We find it stated in the preamble of this Bill that:

It is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the City of Madras to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"There is thus scope in the Bill itself for the formation of new universities, but I would like to have some more definite steps taken to encourage the formation of new universities. I am aware that it depends upon various other conditions. I am also aware that it depends upon the public support which the proposals for the establishment of these universities might

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receive. But, making allowance for these, I think the object should be made more clear and definite that whatever proposals are incorporated would be for the purpose of furthering, helping and encouraging the formation of new universities.

"My attention has been drawn to one portion of this Bill—the other portions have already been dealt with by other members, and I need not dwell upon them—and that is what is contained in clause 14, sub-clause (9). That not only affects the position of the mufassal colleges but also the formation of big universities and that is why I wish to make a few remarks regarding that clause. It says that:

The Senate shall have the following powers :—

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on it by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities save in so far as such rights may be enhanced in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

"I will suggest, Sir, that the provision may be so modified as to make it quite clear that those colleges which have hitherto been affiliated should continue to remain so affiliated so long as they fulfil the conditions hitherto in force. It will be unfortunate if those colleges which have been affiliated according to the conditions hitherto laid down by the university should, owing to a difference in the existing order of things, or owing to a modification in the condition of things, be refused to be affiliated. All possible rules and restrictions might be imposed on the newly affiliated colleges, but in the case of the old colleges I believe it should be made absolutely clear that, so long as they fulfil the old conditions, their position would be safeguarded. Then, coming to the next portion of it which suggests that the affiliation will continue until such time as they may be transferred to other universities, it really causes some alarm in my mind. My hon. friend from Bellary yesterday referred to the contemplated Andhra University and to the position of the Ceded Districts. The question of the establishment of an additional university to serve the various linguistic areas has been under consideration for some time. In the course of the discussion on that question suggestions have been made for the establishment of a university in the Andhra country—one for the Tamil country at Trichinopoly or some other convenient place as suggested by Sir T. Desika Achariyar, and another in the Kerala country as Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested. But if it is to be a university to serve any linguistic area, much depends upon the location of that university as to whether that really represents a linguistic area or not. I quite appreciate the alarm of my friend from Bellary in that respect. Coming as he does from the Ceded Districts, he would certainly view with considerable alarm a proposal to have a university, calling it an Andhra University, while at the same time locating it somewhere else in the very North near Bengal. Difficulties are likely to arise whatever might be the decision come to regarding that question. I am now concerned only with sub-clause (9) of clause 14 which states that they will continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities. I will impress on the hon. the Minister for Education that it must be possible for the existing colleges to choose to what university they wish to be affiliated. Suppose, for

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instance, a university is started in Vizianagram and my hon. friends from Bellary and Anantapur are called upon to choose this Andhra University and have their college transferred to that place under section 14 of the Bill; the position would be most alarming and would be something which cannot be thought of. Therefore, wherever the university might be eventually established, it must be distinctly understood that the existing colleges should have the liberty of being affiliated to any university according to their will. If those from Bellary, Anantapur or Chittoor would like to be affiliated to the Madras University, they must be allowed to do so. They must not be told that because they have got an Andhra University, therefore they must get themselves affiliated to it. Therefore, I suggest that, in view of this provision which contemplates the possibility of these affiliated institutions being transferred to other universities, the position must be made absolutely clear and the colleges must be given complete freedom in dealing with this question.

“There is only one other objection which I should like to refer to. So far as the question of principle underlying this Bill is concerned, I believe that those who thought of supporting the motion have not raised any objection to that. But my friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who supported this motion rather raised a very important question of principle. He asked whether this University Bill has provided anything to further the cause of democracy and said that provision should be made to reserve 70 per cent of the seats on the university to his community which alone would contribute to further the cause of democratic institutions. I only wish to state it before this House, because I know that the House will not accept it. I do not wish to discuss it any further because it is not a principle which the hon. the Minister for Education is himself committed to, and I am sure he himself is the best person to deal with it. I have no further remarks to make as most of them have already been made by other hon. Members.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—“Sir, it is with considerable reluctance and not a little of diffidence that I rise to speak on this subject. I should have deemed it a great privilege to have given my wholehearted support to this Bill in a few plain words. But while I yield to none in this House in my hearty appreciation of the zeal and the energy which my hon. friend the Minister for Education has been bringing to the discharge of his duties as the holder of that portfolio, I, at the same time, cannot dispel the fear that there are certain aspects of this Bill which might give cause for apprehension as regards the future status and progress of mufassal colleges. Therefore, Sir, while appreciating all the splendid work that he has been doing, I feel that it is unfortunate that I should be denied the privilege of giving my wholehearted support to this Bill. I also said that I felt a considerable amount of diffidence. Since the beginning of the debate on this question, I have been greatly surprised to find such a large fund of information regarding questions bearing upon university education among those who are laymen; so much so, Sir, that, at one stage, as my hon. and esteemed friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar was interpreting the short article of my revered master Dr. Miller, I felt the doubt whether, after all, I had the capacity to understand plain English. However, Sir, notwithstanding this reluctance and this diffidence, I must in a few words express my views on this subject.

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“As was pointed out yesterday by my hon. and enthusiastic friend, with his pronounced individuality—I mean Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar—this Bill is divisible into two parts, as he terms them, the idealistic part and the administrative part, or what I would call the academic part and the administrative part. Regarding the administrative part in its general principles I believe there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the Bill. I do believe that the administrative machinery designed to be introduced hereafter under this Bill will be a decided improvement upon the existing machinery. The reorganization of the Senate, the expansion of the Syndicate by the introduction of various representative elements, the establishment of the Academic Council, and, as a temporary accommodation, also the formation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, all these speak in favour of the Minister as having devised a very carefully constructed machinery for the administration of the university in future. No doubt there are certain details that might admit of a difference of opinion. More than one hon. Member said that the allotment of only 25 members to be elected by the registered graduates was too small a provision. There might be those, on the other hand, who might be honestly allowed to think that under existing conditions that was too large a provision. But these are all matters of minor importance that might be looked into during the select committee stage. Similarly, Sir, I do not know whether it can be held as a settled and decided conclusion that nomination militates against the principle of democracy. I should think that wise and judicious nomination would always be intended so to balance various interests as effectively to introduce the vital principle of democracy. I, therefore, believe that in those aspects of the Bill there is really a great advance designed.

“Coming to the academic side of the Bill, certainly I am second to none again in my appreciation of the desire to establish a teaching and residential university. Halls and hostels, laboratories and libraries, unions and conferences, and all those other invigorating elements of university life, what heart is there that rejoices in the youth of the country but will most cordially welcome these. But, at the same time, Sir, it is worth consideration whether those who hail this rich oasis of ten-mile circumference, ought not to be mindful also of the interests of that vast tract from Berhampur to Tinnevely, from Mannargudi to Mangalore, so as to take care that that tract is not treated as a half-neglected and, therefore, half-deserted area. Sir, again and again we have had assurances given us that the mufassal colleges will not suffer. I have heard, shall I confess, I have overheard, my hon. friend the Minister for Education tell one hon. Member of this House that those fears were all unfounded. All that I can say is, Sir, that I should have shared in that feeling if I had his robust faith; and shall I also hint that, perhaps, he would have shared in my views if he had my experience of the mufassal colleges?

“Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that the fear which has been given expression to from different quarters is not an exaggerated and, still less, an imaginary fear. There is a real substratum of truth in the impression that the mufassal colleges will, under the proposed organization, occupy a very subordinate and a comparatively obscure position. Sir, it has been urged as an argument that the metropolitan colleges have all along had a great advantage over the mufassal colleges. I admit that no one is more keenly, more sensitively alive, than the head of a

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mufassal college, to the fact that the metropolitan colleges have always had a lion's share in the attractions of the university. Partly, because more than fifty per cent of the members of the Senate and more than seventy-five per cent of the members of the Syndicate have always been resident in or near the city, and partly because these institutions have been in close touch with those who wield the power or control the purse, these metropolitan colleges have always had the whiphand in the race. But there is a whole world of difference, in my humble opinion, between what is accidental and what is essential, what has been the practice and what is hereafter going to be the law. If I may so put it, borrowing the language of a well-known phrase, what has been hitherto adverse possession is going hereafter to be sanctioned as prescriptive right. It is there the real difference lies; and it is to that these apprehensions are due. It is said that the mufassal colleges will not be worse, as against the metropolitan institutions, than they are now. They are sure to be at a greater disadvantage than in their present condition. My hon. friend, the Rev. William Meston, in his brilliant speech, described and eulogised this Bill in a series of striking epithets. But, Sir, if only time would permit it, I venture to think that it will be possible to show that almost every one of those epithets, apart from what it expressly says, implies and involves a certain counter-suggestion which demands pause and consideration. It was said that wisdom lay in making a beginning somewhere, because a beginning could not be made everywhere. Certainly that is a wise maxim; but, Sir, if we make a beginning which in its location is in the somewhere of Madras, but in its operation is everywhere, all over the Presidency, certainly the mufassal colleges have a right to stand against the proposal. You draw a ring-fence round Madras with a radius of ten miles and say: 'this is the Rubicon of citizenship which no mufassal college shall ever cross' and yet you say mufassal students are quite welcome to cross the fence and join the Madras colleges. It is thus, I repeat, that the beginning will be made as to its location in the somewhere of Madras, while in its operation it will be extended to the whole of the Presidency; and there comes the trouble. If, as was suggested by the Senate of the University, that Senate which has come in, I believe unjustly, for so much of criticism and so much of castigation, so much so that one hon. Member said that his last hope in the Senate was gone with the resolution passed in August last—if, as a certain resolution of the Senate recommended, there should be established universities in other centres with a redistribution of the territorial area, that would be a different matter altogether. I am not a dog in the manger that was referred to yesterday by one hon. Member of this House, a selfish soul envious of what the Madras colleges would acquire under the provisions of this Bill. If my knowledge of old Æsop helps me aright, the dog in the manger was not only selfish but also thoughtless—refusing to others what they could, with real profit, use, and ignorant that what it withheld was useless to itself. The mufassal colleges, however, know what is good for themselves; and they are selfless enough to allow others to secure what is good for them. Only they desire that their needs also should be remembered. It is not enough, as this Bill proposes, that occasionally university professors would visit the mufassal. Will it suffice to say, 'you are forbidden admission to the table proper, but now and then we shall send you up a dish that may please your palate or make you bemoan your fate'? Therefore, Sir, the

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mufassal colleges desire to continue in their position of equality, and to be helped to develop side by side with the Madras colleges.

"Hence, Sir, one radical change will have to be made in the Bill. It ought not to be made an essential and inalienable feature of the Bill that constituent colleges will be confined to the City of Madras, while all mufassal colleges will be only affiliated colleges. With the utmost deference to my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, I desire to state that, on this one point, the scheme outlined by my revered master, Dr. Miller, differs from the scheme set forth in this Bill. In the opening lines of the third paragraph of that short article, Dr. Miller has said that, at the very outset, this reformed university should be prepared to recognize every properly organized college, whether in the city or in the mufassal, as a potential constituent college, and that it is the duty of this university to employ all its means and resources to enable all these constituent colleges, wherever situated, to function efficiently in what they undertake to do towards furthering higher education. If that principle could be accepted—and I do not see why it should not be accepted—the fears of the mufassal colleges would be allayed. Sir, in this connexion, might I point out that the Sadler Commission's Report contemplates three things? It declines to lay down any rigid limit of area for the Calcutta University proper. Secondly, it recognizes the possibility of there being 'affiliated' colleges even within the City of Calcutta, colleges that could not form constituent factors of the university. And thirdly, it declares that among the mufassal colleges there might be some that should be known as university colleges. If these provisions should, I do not say, be slavishly copied, but wisely adopted, it would be possible to soothe the fears of the mufassal colleges. I do not know, Sir, what intrinsic impropriety or difficulty there would be in this. If my hon. friends, the Muhammadan members, will pardon me for asking it, whereas the Muhammadan college, with its total strength of 21 students in all the four classes put together on the 31st of March last, could be a constituent college, why should not the splendid St. Joseph's College in Trichinopoly be a constituent college? Or again, I fail to see what aptness there is in the Wesley College at Royapetta being a constituent college, while the National College of Trichinopoly or the Hindu College of Tinnevely cannot be a constituent college. I borrow, by the way, these illustrations from the southern districts, because I hope that before this Council should live out its term the Andhra University would be an accomplished fact. And coupled with that hope, shall I also give the Minister the warning that, if he does not achieve this consummation that we all devoutly wish for, he will run the risk of losing caste as an Andhra?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I have already lost caste, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that there is no intrinsic impropriety, there is no inherent inadaptability, in recognizing certain select mufassal colleges as constituent colleges. And that arrangement will have this great advantage that from the very outset, from the very initial stage, some of those well-equipped colleges will develop as future university centres without waiting for an extraneous stimulus, at a future date, to become separate universities. What we want, Sir, is not to fix and settle the number of universities to be established here and there, but carefully and sympathetically to foster the

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steady growth, in several centres, of the university type of colleges. Here, Sir, if I may be permitted to state it, I, for one, cannot believe, taking into consideration the geographical, social and economic conditions of the Madras Presidency, that the time will ever arrive when a limited number of universities of the teaching and residential type would satisfy all the requirements of university education for the increasing numbers demanding it. We should really need some modified system, something like a cluster of federated colleges, constituting a university here and a university there; for then alone it will be possible to satisfy all the requirements in this direction. Nor do I fear that the institution of such constituent colleges in certain mufassal centres, according to a well-considered plan, will take away materially from the chances of developing university life. There seems to be some lurking opinion at the back of the mind of some hon. Members that a college can be a constituent college only within a certain area and only in certain neighbourhood. Why should not any college, provided it maintained the required standard as to teaching and training, be treated as a constituent college? By the way, Sir, I may be permitted to point out that, beneficent as the provision for hostel accommodation can be under certain conditions, hostels are not the last word on the subject of a healthy university life. May I incidentally ask what part is played by, and what position is assigned to, hostels in university life in, for instance, the Scotch universities. Let us not mechanically copy what is being done elsewhere. Let us work out our scheme according to the needs and requirements of our position.

"Sir, I am afraid, with all your kind indulgence, not for the first or the second time, I have exceeded the limit of the prescribed time. I shall not draw upon your kindness any further. I shall content myself with alluding to the fact that my hon. friend, the learned Member for the University, is reported to have said to an interviewer on behalf of the *Justice* newspaper, that in India the question of an even distribution of education was as important as the question of high standards or selected atmosphere. That is exactly what the mufassal colleges plead for, namely that an even distribution of education of a certain satisfactory type, liberalising and stimulating, ought to be as much a duty, as important a charge on the funds, of Government as the creation of high standards or select atmosphere. We, in the mufassal, are not against the establishment of a university of this type. But we only urge that it may be possible to reorganise, that there does not seem to be any intrinsic unfitness in recognizing, some of the well-established colleges in the mufassal as constituent colleges, whereby the growth of university life in several centres might be fostered side by side. This, Sir, perhaps stated in a somewhat misleading form, was really the intention of the Senate resolution which has angered some. But in doing that, the Senate was altogether consistent, in that it knit together into one proposition two or three resolutions which it had from time to time formulated. Therefore, while my hon. friend the Minister laid double emphasis upon certain resolutions of the Senate, in his introductory speech, I should solicit that equal attention might be given to the resolution which was passed within six months of the previous resolutions, stating that it was time that other universities were formed and that the Andhra University was established without any loss of time. Thus, if that composite resolution, embodying the previous conclusions of the Senate, be given effect to, then, as my hon. friend, Rev. Mr. Meston, has said, the university as the highest representative of education, and Government as the

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highest representative of administration, would act together in achieving the happy result of a uniform development of university education all over the land."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It is rather a difficult task to follow so noble and accomplished a speaker as my hon. friend

12-15 p.m. Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. My task is not rendered any the lighter by the fact that I have to dissent from many of the views expressed by him. However I shall try to meet some of the arguments advanced by him to the best of my ability. I cannot forget here that I am the representative of the university and that it is therefore incumbent upon me to preserve a dispassionate strain in my criticism. Both in the replies that I shall make on the points already raised and also in connexion with the criticisms that I myself may offer, I trust I shall not depart from this principle of dispassionate strain which I think it is my duty to preserve. I do not think that any Bill that has been submitted to this House has been subjected to so much criticism as the one now under review; and this hostility or opposition is not due in my opinion to any inherent defect in the Bill but to the very nature of the situation with which we are to deal and also to certain extraneous factors. One of the hon. gentlemen who spoke from the opposite benches yesterday had 'let the cat out of the bag' when he told us that he was surprised that this particular Ministry should have made itself responsible for a Bill of this nature whose object was to promote higher education. Well, Sir, if any surprise had been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Raja or others who think that there is a natural and irreconcilable difference between the higher and the lower forms of education, that at any rate would have been sincere and so far convincing. But the surprise expressed by some of my hon. friends opposite seems really rooted in the fact that this particular Ministry, which for reasons well known they do not favour, has made itself responsible for a Bill calculated to encourage higher education. I trust that political considerations of this kind will not be allowed to vitiate our views and voting. This Bill has been attacked all along the line. The procedure followed by the hon. the Minister for Education was attacked, the principles of the Bill were attacked and the provisions too were attacked, not by every section of the House but by certain members. Well, Sir, I share the regret expressed by some of my hon. friends that the Andhra University report was not published in time to be available for this debate. If that had been done, I think it would have in great measure reassured some of us that the lines followed in regard to the reorganization of the Madras University are of the right kind. The report of the Andhra University Committee being unanimous, it would have carried a great deal of weight. Secondly an attempt has been made to exploit the so-called differences between the Senate and the Government with respect to this matter. It is my duty as the representative of the university to point out that too much has been made out of what after all is a very small and in my opinion a very insignificant difference. I do not think that the Government have flouted the university. I do not think that there has been any flouting at all in this matter and if there has been any, I am afraid that it has all been the other way. Moreover conflicts between the Government and the Senate have not been confined to this Presidency only. In Calcutta we see a certain amount of opposition developing between the Senate and the Government though the

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complexion of the political parties there is quite different. But this opposition is more apparent than real here. Were it otherwise my position would have been very difficult, though not impossible. I do not represent the Senate of the University but the registered graduates and therefore I am not bound to act as the delegate of the Senate, though in view of my association with that august body I am as devoted to it as I am to this Council. The simple fact, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar, is that the Senate is the true parent of the scheme and if it now disowns it, it is not so much the fault, but the misfortune of the scheme which, I suppose, will be but a passing phase.

"The Senate laid down three fundamental principles of reorganization and they are well worth repeating in this connexion, especially in view of what has been stated by my predecessor. Firstly they say that the teaching resources of the Madras University should be pooled so that a 'real teaching university' might be constituted, secondly they lay down that the affiliating function of the university should be subordinate to the teaching function and furthermore they suggest the introduction of some kind of organization in all mufassal colleges by which they might be enabled to form into separate universities. Well, Sir, this Bill attempts to embody these principles. It is a mistake to suppose as one of my hon. friends from the opposite benches said yesterday that the Senate vetoed or rejected the Bill. On the contrary what it did say was that they approved the general principles of the Bill. They say that the quality is excellent but that the quantity provided is insufficient. They ask for more universities in the Presidency. So far from rejecting the Bill they passed a resolution to resume the debate on this Bill at its forthcoming meeting in December. If that august body had rejected the Bill, then certainly it would not have passed a resolution to resume the consideration of the Bill in the forthcoming December session. Neither did the Senate, as my hon. friend Sir Desika Achariyar said, recommend that the constitution of the mufassal universities should be undertaken first and that the reorganization of the Madras University should be undertaken thereafter. There was no first and second as I shall prove presently."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not say that one was the first and the other was the second. I merely read one portion of the resolution."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"When my hon. friend read out to us the resolution in which they recommend the formation of universities, one for each linguistic division, the impression sought to be conveyed was that this measure might have been postponed till after universities were established in the mufassal. That no such intention existed in their minds is proved by the fact that even after they passed the resolution, they appointed a committee of their own to go into the matter of the applicability of the principles enunciated by the Sadler Committee so far as the Madras University was concerned and to draft a scheme in pursuance thereof. The idea that this Bill should have followed the establishment of mufassal Universities could not have been entertained by the Senate. Then again another extraordinary proposition was laid down that the Government had no right to proceed with the Bill without sending it back for the consideration of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. U. Rama Rao stated that the Bill as presented is different from that which was circulated and that it therefore ought to have been sent back to the Senate for reconsideration. Now it seems to me in the first

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place that the differences between the original and the draft of the present Bill are not fundamental in character. Secondly it would make consultation with public bodies impossible, if we are asked to go to them every time that we make some change out of regard for their views and if we are asked to make further references before arriving at a final conclusion, there would be no end to such a process. Moreover, we must not forget that the power of legislation rests with this Council and not with the Senate of the Madras University. With due deference to my hon. friend Mr. Patro, I should say that I deprecate the reference he made to private conferences. He quoted the views of certain bodies that were consulted privately. I rather think that as the proceedings of those conferences have not been published, it is an unfortunate reference.

“With regard to the principles of the Bill, the second head under which the criticisms may be classified, I must confess, the criticisms do not seem to adumbrate any alternative policy and are devoid of constructive significance. Some of my hon. friends are of opinion that no change is required. It is a most untenable position to take in view of all that has been stated and done regarding university reform during the last ten years and more. For a long time past, we have all been pleading for university reform. My hon. friend the Rev. Macphail will hold me guilty of having been the very first to demand reform in the Madras University. We all hailed with delight the publication of the Calcutta University Committee Report. The Senate itself set to work in order to see how far they would be benefited by the views expressed by the Sadler Committee. But the courage for reform on the part of some of my hon. friends opposite seems to have oozed away the moment this Bill was introduced and the call for action came.

“Again, it has been said and it has been said just now by my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao that the reforms should have been started at the circumference and gradually worked up to the centre. The analogy of Allahabad was quoted. But we are confronted with two difficulties which render the present step the only possible one that could be taken. The first is that the number of mufassal colleges in the Madras Presidency is much larger than in the United Provinces, and the simpler process therein followed could not have been followed here without relegating Madras to a very uncertain position. Secondly, Sir, we suffer from paucity of funds. With reference to Lucknow hon. Members must be aware that the landed aristocracy of the United Provinces found the greater part of the money required. It is a far more costlier affair to start a new university in one of the chief linguistic divisions than to bring about something of a real teaching university here, in Madras, by making a few adjustments not overcostly. If it was our view that no educational reform should have been attempted, then we could have laid the pious unction to our heart and without appearing to be hostile to reform, advocated the founding of universities on linguistic basis and taking up the question of the reorganization of the university thereafter. The Andhra University would cost several lakhs. And then if it is to be accompanied by a University of Trichinopoly that would have consumed some more lakhs. In that event we would not have any money to effect any reform in Madras. It is for this reason, that the situation in Madras is far more favourable to a development of this kind than in other places. It is not helpful to say

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that the more arduous labour should have been shouldered first and the easier task should have been relegated to a subsequent period.

"Well, Sir, in regard to the question of principle several points have been raised. One hon. friend told us that because we have no funds, what is the good of bringing about this scheme. It seems to me that we must have schemes ready so that when the funds do come we might get on with the reforms. In fact one reason why Madras was made to pay such a heavy contribution to the Government of India was the nervousness of the previous Governments about embarking upon new developments which would cost much. Some of us moved a resolution in the Madras University Senate for opening more universities in the country and the very people who are now crying out against the iniquitous impost were the people who at every step discouraged us and at every step opposed farther developments. Like a miser, Madras hoarded its money and as a Telugu proverb says 'the money of the miser ultimately goes to the king' and our king is somewhere at Simla. That is what happened. Supposing our Ministers had said: 'We had no funds and therefore we did not bring forward any possible schemes of development', at once the criticism would have been launched: 'You must keep your plans ready. As prudent people you must know what you propose to do when the financial situation improves.'

"My hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan grew somewhat sarcastic over the term 'residential' which is contained in the preamble. We have no desire to emulate the superiority of Oxford either in this respect or any other. But it does seem to me that, if it results in the recognition of halls of residence in which disciplinary and educational supervision would be provided, it would be a big step forward. At present the hostels are all attached to colleges. Hostels such as those which exist in Canada in connexion with big universities have not been organized here. And even if organized they do not in the present circumstances stand any chance of being recognized. Development on these lines, even if it does not take us so far as the classical models in England, must be welcome as an improvement in the right direction.

"My hon. friend Mr. Raja in a very eloquent speech found fault with the attempt of the Ministry to help university education and characterised the whole measure as oligarchie. I do not wish to go into every detail of this criticism, but three things might be said in defence of our position. One is that elementary and secondary educations have received equal attention at the hands of the hon. the Minister. The second is I deny that there is any antithesis between higher and lower education. My friend told us that the effect on the depressed classes of a measure of this kind would be deplorable and he said that the true friends that the Adi-Dravidas had were the late Dr. Nair and the present Mr. Patro. The reply to all these criticisms, viz., the way in which the lower education and the depressed classes would be affected, is the same. It is the people who have had the advantages of higher education that are most strenuously advocating to-day the spread of elementary education. If there are any people outside their own ranks who most sincerely sympathise with the aspirations of the depressed classes and are doing their best to help them to advance a stage higher, again these are drawn from the ranks of the highly educated. To think that those who receive higher education are enemies of all elementary education or of the

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depressed classes is to misread very profoundly the lesson of history. If the late Dr. Nair had not been a doctor of Edinburgh and the hon. the Minister of Education not a B.A., B.L., of the Madras University, I do not think they would have evinced much sympathy for the depressed classes. My hon. and gallant friend the Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College, against whom it is not possible to level any criticism in view of the dress in which he has appeared, expressed a fear that the religious denominational character of the institutions might be jeopardised under the provisions of the Bill."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"I am sorry to say I never said anything of the kind."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I beg his pardon. I am told that the remark was made by Mr. Raja. I wish to point out that that fear is groundless. Religious neutrality applies to the university and attendance at lectures and not to admission into colleges.

"Then, Sir, we have heard a great deal about the full-time vice-chancellor. All that I can say on that subject is that long before the Madras University Bill was contemplated such an appointment was found to be desirable in the organization of the Mysore University. All the new universities that have been founded in India subsequent to the report of Dr. Sadler's Commission have found it worth while to have a full-time vice-chancellor. Except Oxford and Cambridge where the conditions are very peculiar all other universities in England like Leeds, Manchester and so on have full-time vice-chancellors. And so do all the universities in America. The mere fact that so many universities in so many parts of the world have found it necessary to have a responsible official who could be held accountable for the progress of the university must, on the question of principle at any rate though not anything else, be sufficiently convincing. I note that even the *Madras Mail*, which is not over-friendly to the present Bill, concedes that some such official should be appointed to work the measure to a success.

"I am rather sorry that my hon. friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu has thrown the weight of his authority on the side of those who thought that mufassal colleges will be affected adversely. I come from the mufassal and I have always fought for the recognition of the privileges of the mufassal colleges in the university. I have given every possible consideration to the various points raised against the measure, and I feel bound to say that the alarm is out of all proportion to the danger. My friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu quoted the recommendations of the Sadler Commission in this respect and brought to the notice of the House two or three points. One is why should constituent colleges be confined to the ten-mile radius; why should the Muhammadan college be a constituent college while the college at Trichinopoly has been denied that privilege. He told us that the Sadler Commission recommended the formation of university colleges at selected places in the mufassal. And, thirdly, asked why should there be no affiliated colleges within that radius. With due deference to my hon. friend I am afraid there is a confusion of ideas here. In the first place the organization of university colleges in the mufassal was recommended precisely with the very object that the present Bill has in view, namely, that of preparing certain selected localities for the universities of the future. If Government, for instance, start a college of the grade of the Presidency College at Nellore or Anantapur, that will certainly rank with a university college, but it cannot

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be a constituent college. Now it has been assumed that the constituent colleges are of more importance than the mufassal colleges. The constituent college merely signifies that the college has such a relation with the university as to be able to partake of its life; and that its students would attend university lectures day by day as a matter of ordinary routine and, in other words, form an integral part of the university. Any other institution at Vizagapatam or Vizianagram might be far more developed than the Muhammadan college in Madras, and yet they would not be in a position to form an integral part of the university owing to distance. Therefore the present Bill does not in the slightest degree err or sin against the canons laid down by the Sadler Commission. It recognizes the affiliated colleges, and there is nothing to prevent Government starting colleges of a type that would on account of their higher teaching facilities rank as university colleges—i.e., colleges which will be centres of future universities, though so far as this University is concerned they would continue to be affiliated. We are doing our best to tone up the instruction and life in mufassal colleges. It is with this object that I frankly admit that there is a difference between the graduates produced in the mufassal and those produced in the city. I say difference, I do not say distinction. There is a slight difference though there is no distinction. The wines differ in flavour but the label is the same. I am afraid that under this Bill the difference that now exists will be accentuated. Let us balance the advantages and the disadvantages, and it will be seen that the apprehension is much greater than the risk warrants. Sir, at the present time the mufassal colleges are not in a position to derive much advantage from the university facilities which have recently been created as a result of the Government of India Act. That is why I say there is a difference. They are all called B.A.'s of the University, and so there is no distinction. It is a matter for consideration whether, under those circumstances, it will not be better to acknowledge the distinction also. The Bill however in a spirit of compromise, fatal to the principle of connecting teaching and examinations more intimately, prescribes the same courses and examinations for all colleges and retains the the evil of external tests. We shall have the same examination. In this particular point I think that the hon. the Minister has conceded too much. I as an educationist cannot view with favour the possibility of students who have been given different types of training being subjected to the same examination.

1-15 p.m. “But I find the following advantages which seem to show that the balance is not altogether against the mufassal colleges.

“The first is the system of exchange professors. It is true that at present the university professors are not doing much work in the mufassal; that is because there are so few of them. If, as a result of this Bill, a larger number of people are appointed as university professors both in the city and in the mufassal colleges, the system of exchanges could be worked better. I do not mean to say that the system of exchange professors is an ideal one. It is obviously and on the face of it to be terminated when better developments are secured. Thus by bringing the institutions in the mufassal and those in the city together into closer touch, encouragement will be given for the mufassal institutions for increasing their efficiency. When they are made to sit for the same courses in the examinations, the mufassal institutions will do their level best to improve their teaching and other facilities.

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From this point of view, the present Bill is of great advantage to the mufassal colleges and will have an effect analagous to what was produced by the introduction of Honours courses. Thirdly, an organization has been provided for assuming the future development of the mufassal colleges, namely, the Council of Affiliated Colleges, about the constitution of which my hon. friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai directed some shrewd thrusts. He said that the representation of the colleges was not so large as it ought to be. This council is to be the nucleus for the formation of future universities in the mufassal, and it is therefore necessary to have in it a large number of people's representatives without whose support and aid new universities cannot be easily brought into existence.

"Again, some of my mufassal friends do not take into consideration the fact that even for the realization of all the features contained in this Bill in respect of Madras, it will take a good deal of time. Our friends seem to imagine that as soon as this Bill is passed, the existing Madras University would automatically transform itself into a teaching and residential university with extraordinary facilities for instruction and that the mufassal colleges would at once sink into a lower position. Now, I have to tell them that such a transformation will take a number of years. Even the formulation of statutes and ordinances required under this Bill would take a good deal of time and by the time new professors are appointed and all the facilities for a residential university are created, the mufassal colleges might do a great deal to improve their standing. I say all this because I do admit that the position of the mufassal colleges would be jeopardised if the Bill is not cautiously administered; but with a sympathetic administration and with all the guarantees contained in the Bill and also with the improvements that would be effected within the period before which this measure will be brought into full realization in Madras, if we are not able to put the mufassal colleges in a far better position than they occupy now, the fault will be with us and not with the Bill. I, therefore, request my friends from the mufassal not to take a gloomy view of this Bill but improve their present position with the help of this Bill, securing by agitation and other ways the funds necessary for giving the mufassal colleges the development that they are in need of as a preparation for eventual constitution into separate universities.

"In regard to the provisions of the Bill, the criticism is not of the same value as that in respect of the principle and the procedure, and perhaps this matter had better be left to the Select Committee. As regards the provision for the visitor, I am for retaining it. In all the universities in England, His Majesty the King is the visitor and the officer who is the representative of the King in India, His Excellency the Viceroy, should be the visitor of our universities. Apart even from sentiment, universities should be safeguarded from a narrow provincialism. They are national in their scope and outlook and the Viceroy as head of the nation should be the head of the universities. I would go further and reject even national limitations for the republic of letters and would propose in all seriousness that the headship of all universities in the world should be vested in the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations (laughter).

"A large number of my friends on the opposite benches have spoken about the powers vested in the chancellor under this Bill. I have no wish

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Sir, to eliminate the chancellor from our university and further there is no intention of establishing on the banks of the Cooum a thoroughly independent and autonomous power. When we say that this measure confers autonomy on the university, what is meant is that the powers now to be conferred are much greater than those which it has been exercising and that compared with its position under the present system, it will be in a far higher position under the new one. In respect to the nomination, election and so on, I have nothing to add to the very convincing remarks of my friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. If there are a large number of ex-officio members, they will be members who have specialized in certain directions and it is very important that they should be in the university. Again, the educational element predominates throughout the system. It has been said that the number of people elected will be only 25; but when it is recognized that at present 80 members are nominated and only 20 are elected, even from that point of view it will be seen that the present Bill runs in the right direction. The powers of the new Senate are extraordinarily large and if the new body, when it comes into existence, justifies the powers vested in it, I have no doubt that by subsequent amendments to the Act larger powers may be granted to it in due course. It is a mistake to think that allowing people who pay certain donations, say, Rs. 25,000 or more, to become members of the university has been borrowed from America. I am not historian enough to say which country originated the idea. But I can say this: there is no new university in England in which this provision does not find a place. We find it in the Universities of Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, etc. After all, when we ask a man to give us his money, why should we object to his presence? People who give large donations must at least be interested in the promotion of education. I, therefore, feel strongly that the retention of this provision is a good thing; and the Syndicate itself has recommended it.

"I agree that the present financial provision requires to be revised. But I am not prepared to blame the Government for not having increased the grant to the university. This Council is very insistent on retrenchment. Further, Government have undertaken to bear the expenditure of the new developments that may be made as a result of this Bill. That itself is an addition to the finances of the university. If they would go further and increase the lump-sum grant, as a representative of the university, I will be very glad. I do hope that the hon. the Minister for Education would keep not only an open but a sympathetic mind on the subject.

"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the House any further. We have once again to go back to the three fundamental propositions enunciated by the Senate—propositions which are the basis of this Bill. It is no use saying at this time of the day that we will not have any change, after having agitated for a change for a number of years. This Bill embodies a double compromise, a compromise between the university and the city colleges; and a further compromise between the mufassal colleges and the metropolis; and from that point of view, it is not a doctrinaire Bill but one characterised by considerable circumspection and caution. It holds a number of differences in solution which in due time will crystallize into their own special shapes and forms. I do not think the hon. the Minister regards it—or anybody else regards it—as the last word on educational reconstruction in this

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Presidency; but it is the indispensable first word without which further progress is impossible. I, therefore, strongly request my hon. friends from the mufassal, who must admit that some change is necessary, to accept the principle underlying this Bill. If we accept the principle of reform at all, we must allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee without dividing the House. Otherwise it will be only creating apprehensions which may be found later on to be without foundation. I, therefore, before I sit down, request my hon. friends from the mufassal to support unanimously the first reading of this Bill.

"I have much pleasure in heartily congratulating my friend the hon. the Minister for Education on his wisdom and circumspection which are the chief characteristics of this measure. And let me also add courage in view of the sudden storms that blew from quarters which till recently were the sources of favourable breezes."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, the Bill before the House has been discussed from every standpoint, and the length of this debate has probably produced a sense of tiresomeness in the House. At the same time, Sir, one cannot but feel that the vital issues that have been raised by this Bill with regard to the progress of university education in South India are such and the opinions that have been expressed are so varied that they cannot but be conducive, in the further stages of this Bill, to the moulding of it in such a manner as to be in general harmony with the sentiments of this Council. The hon. Member for the University—I will still call him so though he says he is representing only the registered graduates—said that the Bill represents the indispensable first word in university reform. In the first place, he started by making certain references to the procedure that has been adopted in framing this Bill for discussion in this House. The first objection that has been urged is that the Government, having appointed a committee to report on the advisability of constituting an Andhra University is not well advised in proceeding with this measure without taking the recommendations of that committee into consideration. Sir, that criticism has not been answered. Hon. Members will realize that, if the recommendations of the committee for the constitution of a university for the Telugu districts are accepted, it must necessarily follow that the unwieldy jurisdiction of the present Madras University, which will still be maintained under this Bill, must be affected, and therefore if the hon. Member in charge of this Bill had ever any intention of bringing in a supplementary measure affecting the jurisdiction conferred on the reconstituted Madras University he should have announced such intention in his opening remarks. But he failed to do that and we are now left in the position that the report is with the Government and under their consideration, and if, as a matter of fact, the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider it are accepted and a new university reconstituted, it must necessarily affect the terms of this Bill in a most material respect. Sir, my friend Mr. Ramalinga Reddi did not answer that.

"The second objection to proceeding with the Bill at this meeting is that the report on secondary education has not been placed in the hands of hon. Members. A committee has been appointed by the Government with the

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object of deciding at what stage school-life should end and at what stage university education should begin. That, again, is another matter of great vital interest to the provisions contained in this Bill. This Bill finally emphatically asserts that university education should begin at the Intermediate stage. Sir, the Senate of the Madras University went into this question at some length, and the Madras Government appointed another committee to go into the same question. Now to assume a decision, notwithstanding the appointment of that committee, that the Intermediate should be the dividing line between the school stage and the university stage seems to me, Sir, to be rather a poor compliment to the Senate as well as the committee that has been appointed by the Government. This objection, Sir, I venture to say, has not been answered. The third objection is we are not in possession of the considered opinion of the leading educationists of Madras on the terms of this Bill. On this point also I should think that it would have been very desirable if this Bill had been brought up after the December meeting of the Senate at which a detailed consideration would have been made of the various provisions of the Bill. After all, hon. Members will realize that the provisions of this Bill are somewhat intricate. The opinions of the leading educationists of the various mufassal colleges would have been of great assistance in exactly demarcating the respective spheres of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and those of the Senate in regard to this particular matter. I venture to think that the Bill is very vague, and I for one would not commit myself to the new scheme which has not been examined by all the interests concerned in university education in South India. For these three reasons I think the hon. the Minister for Education would have been well advised if he had waited to bring forward this measure for some more time. It seems to me, Sir, that to put forward a Bill of this magnitude without taking these facts into consideration would vitally affect and dislocate the existing machinery of university administration in this province. But I still think the hon. the Minister deserves some amount of appreciation. The party to which he is committed makes such a tremendous insistence on the improvement of elementary education, and that being so I do think that he did the right thing in undertaking the university reorganization which has waited for such a long time, and to that extent I am willing to join the other Members in expressing my appreciation of his courage in coming forward with this Bill. But that does not mean that I am wholly in sympathy with this Bill. I shall now proceed step by step to an examination of the Bill itself.

" Sir, the hon. Mr. Shanmukham Chettiyar expressed in very eloquent language the ideal to be aimed at by universities in this country. I for one heartily join with him in thinking that a real university ought to be established in this country as early as possible, and to the extent to which I could influence public opinion I have always contended for university reform and for more universities in this province. Other provinces have stolen a march over us, more especially the United Provinces, where five new universities have been constituted in quick succession, and the people of the Andhra districts took the cue and began to agitate for more universities in their province also. At several conferences, we agitated and also advised the Government and the Senate of the Madras University to

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constitute a university for the Telugu districts and also to constitute more universities on linguistic lines. That agitation has told, and the Senate in October last expressed the opinion that universities on a linguistic basis should be constituted and that the first step in that direction should be a university for the Andhra districts. Sir, you have the considered opinion of the best educational experts in this Province, and if this Bill had proceeded on the lines indicated by the Madras Senate, I should have heartily supported the measure. Under the proposed university, new difficulties will arise owing to the creation of two bodies instead of one. We had only the Senate. We now have another body, the council of affiliated colleges. It is only reproducing the constitution of the Dacca University. There will always be friction between these two bodies. If, on the other hand, the hon. Member had decided to decentralise and to create a new university with distinct functions and distinct territorial jurisdiction, the many criticisms which have been levelled to-day against the overlapping of functions and the want of due representation on the Senate for the mufassal colleges would not have been made. As it is, Sir, we shall have two bodies, practically two Senates, but constituted differently, and their functions are somewhat vague. That being so, the argument that no alternative proposals have been put forward, I submit, Sir, is not at all correct. Other criticisms have been made. My esteemed friend, Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, for whose experience in matters of education every one in this Council has great regard, mentioned that the idea of creating new universities adumbrated in this Bill, will if given effect to, give no scope to some of the well-equipped colleges in the mufassal to become constituent colleges. There is no such indication, and I for one cannot see how by merely creating a council of affiliated colleges we are going to have the seed of potential universities sown in this country. If, on the other hand, my hon. friend had recognized that certain institutions in the mufassal were the future seed of this university and had made due provision for the expansion of those institutions and, for the attainment of the same standard of efficiency by them as by the constituent colleges in Madras, we would have had the seed of future university expansion under this Bill.

“Therefore, that is the first criticism which the hon. the Minister for education or any of his supporters has not met. There is nothing in the provisions of the Bill to indicate how the same constitution for the council of university and the affiliated colleges is going to bring in more universities.

“Having said so much on that question, I wish now to say a few words on the financial aspect of the scheme. It has been said that when Oliver Cromwell went to Dundee, he found that the bells in that city were not rung, and he proceeded to ask the people why they did not ring the bells. The citizens replied that they had six reasons, and the first was that they had no bells (laughter). Cromwell did not press them for further reasons. If I oppose this Bill and if I feel that it is unsatisfactory, it is because of the financial position which is stated in clause 39 of the Bill. Clause 39 says that the Government guarantee to the university what it is now getting more or less on the existing scale and it does not commit the Government to one single pie above that. A claim has been made that this Bill is a process of creating an autonomous university. I ask my hon. friend,

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Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi what the essence of an autonomous university is. Is it the creation of two bodies without a single pie more for expenditure? Is it the creation of an academic council and a Senate for the purpose of laying down the courses of studies? The essence of autonomy is financial autonomy, and if the hon. the Minister had put forward in his speech any statement providing for funds, or guaranteed the same, I should have been the first to support the Bill. Is the guarantee of existing funds autonomous? We may as well claim that the Madras Government was autonomous in the pre-reform days, who always depended for their funds on the Government of India. I think, even to this day, the reconstituted Government is in the same position. That being so, to affirm that this is an autonomous Government because the existing expenditure is guaranteed seems to me to be somewhat utopian. My friend, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, I take it, went all over the world in connexion with the university reform in Mysore. May I ask him whether there are not financial provisions in the statutes of other universities which he visited?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I want to give a personal explanation. May I say that I also said that some sort of financial provision should be made for the establishment of the proposed university?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I am very glad to have my hon. friend's assurance. All I am suggesting is that so far as this university is concerned, it must have at its disposal enough funds for immediate expansion, and also some provision for future expenditure without going continually to the Government for help. I may perhaps bring this to the notice of the hon. the Minister in charge that nothing has been done to give a wider financial outlook to this and future universities. I may perhaps inform him that in the constitution of several of the universities of the self-governing Dominions provision is made by statute for considerable sums for administration and for the expansion of those universities, when they are newly formed, by guaranteeing those sums. The statutes take particular care to say that the Finance Minister without further appropriation is to pay the allotted amount to the university without any specific question being asked as to the way in which the university is being administered. My friend Mr. Arumainatha Pillai very pertinently asked what provision has been made for the re-constitution of the university, so that the future body may not be starved or even killed through starvation. Well, Sir, I would invite the attention of hon. Members to provision made in the various charters of self-governing Dominions. One of these is with reference to the University of New Zealand which contains a definite provision in this matter. There the State also provides for the expansion of that university in the future, on a population basis in the sense that the amount guaranteed and defined in the provision is increased in accordance with the increase of population. So, that is the essence of an autonomous university.

"Some reference has been made to a certain provision made in the Bill by which persons who make large donations out of generosity should be made members of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi said that there was such a provision in other provincial universities. I may also inform him that there are other provisions in them also and one of them is that for every legacy left by any man to a university an equivalent of that amount should be given by the Government to that university. That is

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the way in which persons who wish to make a legacy or gift are encouraged, and not by making them members of the Senate. That appears to be a better way of encouraging persons who are disposed to encourage university education. I join my friend Dr. Subbarayan, in his remarks, that this system may to a certain extent affect the academic atmosphere.

"There are one or two remarks that I wish to make before I close, namely, the question of mufassal colleges. On this matter I think that very distinguished educationists both in the mufassal as well as in this House have expressed their views. I am in general agreement with every word of what my hon. friend Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu said with reference to this matter. Apprehension regarding the South Indian mufassal colleges has been entertained by distinguished Members of this House. As regards the universities in the north, my friend is a great authority as to the state of things that exist there. I think that my friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar said that these apprehensions were exaggerated and Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi joined him in that view. I venture to think that without any reference to what has been already stated in this House the Calcutta University Commission itself realized that, when the reforms which it advocated were carried out, the mufassal colleges would be seriously affected, and it provided for financial arrangements to prevent such a catastrophe. I merely wish to bring to your notice what is said at page 332 :—'The teaching universities in Calcutta and Dacca will set up in Bengal new standards of university wants. Judged by these standards the mufassal colleges would seriously suffer in public estimation unless they are enabled by a systematic grants and help from the Government.'"

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—"Then the report continues its observations. Will the hon. Member read to the end of the paragraph?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I have got the definite statement made by that committee. They proceeded to safeguard the interests of the mufassal colleges, while providing for the Calcutta colleges. Has the hon. the Minister said a word that he contemplates any such thing? How can we support a proposal without any assurance that there would be simultaneous development of all the colleges in the Presidency?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"If my hon. friend reads the whole of that paragraph he will understand clearly what the Commission meant. He has quoted like a lawyer. The conditions of the mufassal colleges are entirely different in this province."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I would invite your attention to another paragraph. If we had unlimited time at our disposal, we could go on discussing for days together, and I could convince my hon. friend that the line of argument the Commission followed was that the mufassal colleges should be made efficient simultaneously with the colleges in the city. The same idea will be found in page 290 of the report :

The establishment of the teaching universities in Calcutta and Dacca is not to bring all the post-intermediate students from the mufassal to these centres. It is necessary to bring mufassal colleges to a point of efficiency such as none of them has yet reached."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Quite so!"

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Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"That is exactly what I am saying. They have provided for 5 lakhs of rupees and my hon. friend has said nothing as to the way in which the financing of these mufassal colleges should be met. My friend, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, has also laid great stress on this point and said that there should be no disparity between one institution and another. It is quite true that disparity does exist and has existed in the past. I would like to ask my friend if that is the reason for still further accentuating it by starving one set of institutions for the benefit of others.

"There are finally two other matters. I am afraid I have already taken a good deal of time. I would only like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the statistics relating to the various groups of universities in the United Kingdom for the purpose of showing to the hon. the Minister to what extent the State has committed itself to the maintenance of universities. Hon. Members are aware that the Commission presided over by Mr. Asquith has recommended a grant of £100,000 to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. What are called English civic universities such as those of Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield get very handsome grants. I take first Birmingham. The total grant is £119,264, of which the Parliamentary grant is £44,570. The local county council and corporations contribute £23,734."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask for the total expenditure of these universities?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I started by saying that the total grant is £119,264. The Parliamentary grant is £44,570, and the grant by local corporations is £23,734."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"We have noted that."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I did not say that the hon. the Minister had not looked into it."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I only say that in order to show that that proportion has been followed in this Bill."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I merely state all this to show how State aid is given to the universities in the United Kingdom.

"Sir, in the English group of universities, the expenditure per head is £83; that is in connexion with the civic groups which I have
3 p.m. read out just now. Out of this amount, £29 comes from students' fees and £24 per head comes from Parliamentary grants; £43 is the pay of teachers. All that I wish to impress upon the attention of hon. Members is that the financing of a modern university is done by the State, and if the hon. the Minister would adopt similar principles in regard to this university which he proposes to constitute and in regard to the future universities that may be constituted, then I am perfectly certain that we shall be within a measurable distance of realizing our wishes.

"The last question that I wish to touch upon is about hostel accommodation. My friend Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu drew attention to the state of things in the Edinburgh University. Here again, if hon. Members wish to study the state of things in those universities, plenty of information is

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available in the book which I have already quoted from. It is stated there that out of 34,000 students, only about 4,000 live in university halls, about 13,000 (including women) live in lodging houses, but the bulk of them, about 17,000, live with their parents. Now, when my hon. friends Mr. Rajan and Mr. Subbarayan who are graduates of the Oxford University found the words 'residential university' used in the preamble, they naturally thought that the system would be like that. I do not see in what respects the hon. the Minister intends to make this university residential, for I find nothing in his opening remarks to indicate it. Will it be like Oxford and Cambridge where students are living in university halls? I do not see why my hon. friend calls it a residential university. A good deal of confusion has arisen from the terminology that has been adopted. We have at present hostel accommodation. Our university is in a sense a teaching university. And then as regards the state of things in Madras, out of 12,000 students in the whole of this Presidency, not more than 3,000 live in hostels, and even in the City of Madras the major portion live either in their parents' houses or in lodging houses. So that the alarm that has been created by the idea that we are going to have a residential university of the type of Oxford and Cambridge is because of the stupendous expenditure to which we may be committed if we adopt the idea which my hon. friend has in mind, namely, to have a residential university.

"Sir, I shall not be justified in taking up any further time of the House. It has been to me a matter of very anxious consideration, interested as I am in university reform, as to what my attitude should be in regard to this Bill. The Bill as presented and as expounded by the hon. the Minister has not answered any of my objections, the question of finance, the question of future organization of the university or universities. None of these objections has been answered and if he is to have my vote, it will depend on what he may say in his reply. If he satisfies this House that he will provide by statute for guaranteeing the necessary funds for a simultaneous improvement of mufassal colleges, either by themselves or by what I would call a local university, then the Bill may be supported. If none of these things is going to be done and we are to pass this Bill as it is, I am afraid I shall have to vote against it."

Mr. K. RAMUNNI MENON :—"Sir, I have listened with very keen interest to all the speeches that have been delivered on the Bill before the House, but I am afraid I have absolutely no reason to be grateful to hon. Members because they have already said all the good things that can be said on this subject, and so they can have nothing to expect from me. Nevertheless, if, with this feeling of disappointment, I rise in the course of my ephemeral existence in this Council to make a speech, it is because I feel that there is one particular aspect of this important measure that has not received adequate consideration, at any rate has not received adequate expression, in the speeches that have been made by hon. Members.

"Sir, the primary object of the Bill, as is clearly enunciated in the preamble, is the establishment of a teaching and residential university in Madras. I shall confine my remarks to this aspect of the matter, and more particularly to the teaching aspect. The question one would naturally like to ask is 'Is there any demand for this kind of university in Madras?' The people who are likely to be able to answer the question are not

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really the professors of colleges or the managers of institutions but the students and their parents. Now I venture to submit to the Council that this question can be answered only in one way, namely, that there is not only a demand, but a pressing demand, for the establishment of a teaching university in Madras. Now look at the facts. Year after year we see an increasing exodus of our bright young men to universities in Europe, and more particularly to Oxford and Cambridge. Now what is the reason for so many students, of all creeds, whose parents may be holding different political views, being anxious to go to Europe? Why are their parents anxious to send them to England, quite apart from and quite independently of the consideration that it is a nation which is opposed to the political views of some of our people? For my own part I consider that for various reasons this movement ought to be encouraged. But I would not for one moment recommend that the movement should be encouraged by the provision of inferior education in our own university. Whatever our own feelings on the matter may be, the real and deciding factor that would regulate the flow of our students to the British Universities would lie with others, that is, it rests with the authorities in England. I have been reading the report of the Royal Commission recently appointed in connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the report of that Commission, there occurs a very remarkable passage. I do not propose to read the passage, but the point of it is that the suggestion is thrown out that it might be found desirable to refuse admission to Indian students as undergraduates in Oxford and Cambridge. I do not think that any of us can reasonably complain if authorities in England take up that attitude. After all, their universities are financed with their own money and cater for them, and they are not instituted for our advantage. In any case, we must expect that that attitude would be taken up by the authorities in England sooner or later, sooner rather than later. Now, what is the remedy? Well, Sir, the remedy obviously is to provide for the highest type of university training in our own country. Now, what are the reasons which induce our young men to go to Europe? The reasons are, at any rate, I think, they mainly are, two. One is the natural desire to get the highest form of University training available in the world, and they know that they can have it in Europe. The second is to qualify themselves for admission into the Imperial services. The venue for the recruitment of Indians into the superior services has now shifted to India. Indians are admitted into the Imperial services either by open competition or selection based on academic qualifications. Now, I ask, is it fair to our Indian recruits to make them feel that the education that they have received in our own universities is inferior in quality to that which the European recruits recruited in England have received in their universities? Are we to brand them with a perpetual brand of inferiority on this account? Well, I am sure that hon. Members would not say that the answer to that question should be in the affirmative. There may be a check to the admission of our students in English universities, and then the only possible solution that I can see is this—and I am sure hon. Members would not be able to suggest any other remedy—the only possible solution that I can see is to provide in our own country the greatest and the highest type of university education that we can possibly give to our students. If that point is granted, then I think the next point automatically follows, namely, that we must at once set to work to reorganize our local university, to make it a real

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teaching university as understood in the best sense of the term, not in the sense that the university consists of a number of colleges in which teaching is undertaken by professors without any control by the university, but in the accepted sense in which the term is used in Europe, namely, a university in which the teaching is under the control of the university professoriate. I say that the solution of this problem lies in the immediate creation of a teaching university in Madras. I am sure hon. Members would realize that this matter is not a mere expression of an æsthetic desire for higher standard of attainment, but it is fully guided by practical considerations. It is really a pressing need and a matter of vital national concern. I hope that hon. Members fully realize that all the objections that they have raised against the measure in this House would be carefully considered in the committee stage. I do hope therefore that, whatever might have been the attitude taken by some of the hon. Members in the beginning, they would at least agree to the proposal to establish a teaching university in Madras.

“I am very much obliged to you, Sir, for allowing me to speak.”

Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL :—“ Mr. President, after the exhaustive debate
3-15 p.m. that we have had, it is really hardly necessary for me to say much, more especially because the views that I hold and that lead me to give general support to this Bill have been most excellently expressed by my friend Mr. Meston. As one who has been interested in the University of Madras for a long number of years, perhaps I may add a small amount to what has been said, and I may begin by saying that when I saw the draft of the Bill after I came to Madras a month ago, I was not altogether favourably impressed by the opening words, because it says that the proposal is to found in Madras a teaching and residential university. For the last thirty-five years I have been fighting against the idea that the University of Madras is not a teaching university. I hold that ever since the University of Madras introduced the affiliation rules, it began to remove itself from the category of being a mere examining body and became a real teaching university, and still more so after the constitution of 1906 when the private candidate was eliminated. I hope that my hon. friend the Minister for Education will see to it that the private candidate is eliminated from his teaching university also.

“ Now, I think in the course of the debate there has been some amount of confusion with regard to this phrase ‘teaching university.’ To my mind there are three types of teaching universities. First of all, there is the type with which I was most familiar when I was young in Scotland and in Germany, what may be called the unitary type, where the whole education is in the hands of the professoriate of the university. No one is admitted to the examinations of the university except those who have passed through the classes of the university and that have been taught by the professors and assistant professors of the university. A slight exception was made in Edinburgh in connexion with medical students. Students were allowed to attend a certain number of extra-mural classes as, for example, in the college of surgeons on condition that they paid the same fees as they would have paid in the university classes. In my own case, I was allowed to appear for the Bachelor of Divinity Examination although I passed through the usual theological course in the Free Church College and not in the university. Now, if the proposal of this Bill were to create a university of that type here,

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I should strongly oppose it. I think that we must not go back upon what this university has been. This university has come into existence as a university of colleges, and I think that that was the main point in the letter which Dr. Miller sent out. He sent it to me asking me to circulate it widely, and I think I did it to the best of my ability. One point in his letter was that it would be of great value to India if Government were to seek to preserve the life of the different colleges with the different contributions that they are able to make to education. That is the first type.

"The second type of the teaching university is that which you find in Oxford and Cambridge, where you have a local university as you have in the case of the unitary type, but a local university composed of different colleges, and that, Sir, I understand is the kind of teaching university which it is proposed to set up now in Madras, not a university of the unitary type but a university consisting of different colleges each of which will have its own organization and its own life but which will co-operate with the other colleges in trying to give the very best possible education to the students that come to it. That type of university sometimes has a variety in which the university has colleges attached to it throughout the country whose students are allowed to sit for its examinations although the colleges do not form part of the university proper.

"Then, there is the third type to which the present Madras University belongs, where you have a teaching university the students of which appear for the examinations of the university after they have been taught in the colleges which form part of the university but in which the colleges are spread over a wide geographical area.

"I understand that the object of this Bill is to try to create a number of local teaching universities in the place of the existing Madras University which is of the third type and here it is that Dr. Miller and I disagree. I think that his paper seems to contemplate a continuation of the existing teaching Madras University with a number of colleges scattered over the whole Presidency. Now, the reason why I feel that it is necessary that a change should be made and why I supported the change when it came up in the Senate some time ago is twofold. First of all, there is the reason which Mr. Ramunni Menon has referred to, the necessity that there is for developing advanced post-graduate education of the kind described by Dr. Miller in his paper. That is essentially necessary. At all events, it is necessary to make a beginning with it in the hope that we may continue it still more. But the other reason is—and I think there will be no doubt about it in the minds of those who have taken an active part in the administration of the Madras University for the past twenty years—that the work is becoming too large for one body to undertake. It is becoming too large in connexion with the conduct of examinations. We know the feeling there was with regard to the Matriculation examination which led to its being swept away. The intermediate examination has become equally unwieldy and therefore the sooner we make a beginning of having a local university of the type that I have described, the better for the education of Southern India. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Ramachandra Rao). I may just say this in passing; if any member will take the trouble of going through the copies of the minutes of the Syndicate and look at the volume for 1899 and at that for 1919, he will see that the bulk has swollen to an enormous size especially since the university became a real teaching university. The amount of work

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thrown upon the administration of the university owing to the charge of the affiliated colleges has become immense and it is necessary that it should be distributed among different bodies. Now I certainly wish that in this Bill, in the preamble of it, stress had rather been laid upon the fact of our going to have a local university than on our going to have a teaching university. That seems to be the real crux of the Bill. I think the phrase 'teaching and residential university' as proposed has been brought over from somewhere else, and it is not possible to understand fully what the implication of those words is. I do not think that the hon. the Minister for one moment meant, by putting this phrase in the preamble, to stigmatise the present university as not being a teaching university. What I think he wanted was that he was going to have a teaching university of the local type. As regards the residential matter, it is clear from the Bill that what the hon. the Minister meant was that every possible encouragement should be given for increasing hostel accommodation. I am perfectly certain that all students are not going to be compelled to come and live in the colleges as has been suggested. In fact, even in Oxford and Cambridge there is no room in the colleges for all the students and a large number of them go and live outside. I think what is aimed at by the term 'residential'—if I am not right I believe my friend the hon. the Minister will put me right—is the idea that there should be more university and college discipline exercised over the students and also that there should be a greater development of that system which is so beneficial for the progress of the students—I mean the tutorial system within the college. Apart from the moral discipline, the students have a right to expect from the person who is to be their tutor or warden what is necessary for guiding their studies. These, Sir, are the chief things I wish to mention in connexion with this Bill. There are a number of points in the Bill which I hope will be altered, and I need not dwell upon them as some of them have been dwelt upon by other hon. Members.

"I may say I quite approve of the new idea of giving a seat in the Senate for those who pay a donation of Rs. 25,000. I may say to the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Rao that there is no provision for a seat in the Senate for those who *leave* a legacy of Rs. 2,000 (laughter). I should like to say again that I support this Bill, because I believe it is going to be a benefit to education in the whole of Southern India. I quite recognize the objections raised by those who think that we are likely to leave our mufassal brethren behind, but I do think these fears are somewhat exaggerated. One thing was said and that is that students will flock to Madras. But where are they going to get into? When I was Principal last, I received three times the number of applications that I could admit to the college. Admission to the colleges in Madras is very difficult, and I fail to realize how the Madras colleges are going to empty the colleges from the mufassal. I think it is absurd. I quite recognize that there may be a fear that the Minister with a pet university would starve the mufassal colleges. We have been complaining in that connexion already that Government people have been in the habit of starving aided colleges, and for this I would say 'make yourselves as unpleasant as possible to the Government if you find you are going to be starved'. I am sure that Mr. Patro will find me in that position if he tries to cut down our grant. I do not think that the mufassal colleges need be afraid that their dignity will suffer. I think it is recognized that this measure which is being

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introduced is only a temporary measure. It is merely a beginning, and I look forward to new universities being established at an early date in this Presidency. I think that is what we ought to look forward to. At the same time I do not think that there should be any undue haste even in setting up this as well as the other new universities. I think Mr. Ramalinga Reddi did well in emphasizing that fact. People are sometimes ready to despise anything unless they can make it full and complete at once. I believe myself that we have got to work carefully towards that ideal. The Madras University is a wonderful organization at the present time, and it has been a plant of slow growth, and so this university can only grow slowly if it is to become valuable. What has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao and by various other members is perfectly true, that the whole crux of the situation is money. Unless we can get money in some way or other to supplement what is given already, higher education will not be able to progress as it ought to progress, but I believe the idea with which the hon. the Minister has introduced this Bill is to make a beginning of what is surely going to be a useful advance in university education."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I thank hon. Members of this House, both from the mufassal and the city, for accoörding support to the principles of the Bill. And as for those that have not been able to accord their whole-hearted support to this Bill, I thank them for the way in which they have put forward their case. I really sympathize with the arguments advanced by Mr. Vandayar and Sir T. Desika Achariyar who expressed the apprehensions of the mufassal colleges on account of the introduction of this Bill. I may point out that those questions have been very well answered by the hon. Members that spoke on the Bill. As has been pointed out by the hon. Rev. Macphail, the object of this Bill is to make a beginning here and that a few other centres might be developed as early as possible and therefore they need not apprehend any danger or any obstruction from the passing of the Bill. I have also taken considerable time and consulted many mufassal colleges and have provided safeguards as far as possible that could be put into the Bill in order to maintain their present status. I do not by any means claim that the Bill is a perfect one and that it is not capable of improvement. Dr. Macphail pointed out (and I agree with him) that there are certain defects which have to be attended to by the Select Committee. Therefore, every advice and criticism that would tend to remedy the drawbacks, I shall most cordially welcome. Points were also raised during the course of this debate and they have been answered by one member or another and very little is now left for me to reply to.

"I may be permitted to say that in the opening address I have covered the grounds which my hon. friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has raised even with regard to finance. I may say that in working out the financial clauses in this Bill, we have fully investigated into the liabilities of the State towards helping the universities as to how far the State is liable to make any fixed grant to the universities in other places. We have applied, as far as we can, the principles to the conditions of this province. I have found it very difficult to fix any proportion. It may have been possible perhaps in the pre-reform days; but when the power of the purse is vested in the Legislative Council where the grants have to be voted, it is impossible to fix any amount

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in the Bill. It will be taking away the power of the Legislative Council in voting the grants. Therefore, in order to make it possible and practicable to help the university in a tangible form, a clause has been put in to make it obligatory on the part of the Government to help the universities. This not only guarantees the existing contributions made by the Government towards the universities but also it has laid down definitely that it is obligatory on the Government that it shall contribute towards certain objects. It is provided in clause 39 (b): 'a sum on such conditions as the Local Government may impose, towards the salary, if any, of the vice-chancellor, the development of laboratory and the salaries of such professors and lecturers as are appointed by the university for higher research and advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning'. Therefore, Sir, the question is fully covered by this clause and the Government is pledged to contribute a large amount towards the expansion of the university. Then again, the question has been urged with regard to the financial matters that unless the Government gives sufficient sum of money the university work will not be successful. In my opening remarks, I repeatedly laid emphasis on this fact that it should not be considered that the whole scheme outlined in this Bill is going to come into existence to-morrow. I have also laid emphasis on the fact that the scheme has to be gradually worked out with a spirit of co-operation and determination and that it can only be done step by step. When we shall have worked it up a little, and if more funds are required, the clause is sufficiently elastic and it would be possible thereafter for the Legislative Council to vote funds necessary for the purpose. Therefore, Sir, the necessary funds could be put in in the budget. But in order to have the principle of application on the statute, this has been drafted.

"I again thank hon. Members both here and those from the mufassal for the support they have given to the Bill. I have noted the various suggestions that have been made for consideration and I hope the House will now permit me to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where the provisions will be further discussed (loud applause)."

The motion that the Bill be read was then carried by the House *nemine contradicente*.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members of the House:—

Rev. E. M. Maophail.
Mr. K. Ramanni Menon.
Diwan Bahadur K. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
Mr. R. G. Grieve.
Mr. C. Ramalinga Keddi.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sabib Bahadur.
Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar.
Mr. O. Tanikaachala Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
Mr. M. Ratnaswami.

The Advocate-General.
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Mr. G. Vandanam.
Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
Mr. A. T. Palmer.
Rev. W. Meston.
Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
Mr. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur and myself.

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

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IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920.

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. After the enactment of this legislation, the district educational councils have been established and those councils have been going on working the Act. In the operation of this Elementary Education Act, I have found, by actual experience, that there are certain defects and that those defects are becoming more and more pronounced day by day. I have also consulted several other gentlemen who are working the Elementary Education Act and who are members of the several educational councils in the several districts. We find that there is a defect or rather some defects, in the constitution. It is with a view to remove these defects as early as possible that this Bill has been sought by me to be introduced and I now request the leave of the Council to introduce that Bill. By the kind permission of the Secretary, copies of my Bill have been typed and circulated among the Members. It will be seen from the copy that has been so circulated that the most important amendment that I seek for is with reference to the position of the presidents of the taluk boards. The Act provides that certain persons, for instance, the District Collector, the Inspector, and the Assistant Inspector will be ex officio members of the district educational council. It seems to me, Sir, that, so far as elementary education in the districts is concerned, the presidents of taluk boards should be also ex officio members. My reason is that the presidents of taluk boards are the managers of the elementary education schools in their respective jurisdictions. I know, Sir, in my district, that there is one taluk board where not even a single member including the president, is a member of the district educational council. I also find that there are some taluk boards wherein only one member out of two who originally represented continues to represent the several taluk boards and municipalities. My object is to make the taluk board presidents ex officio members. In that case whoever might be the president of the taluk board he could be in the district educational council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to Standing Order No. 37 which states: 'If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.' The hon. Member is only asking for leave to introduce the Bill and I hardly think that a speech is necessary now. A brief statement is quite sufficient."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Thank you, Sir, for your kindness. The next point that I wish to seek amendment for is with reference to the representation of the several local bodies. As already pointed out, certain persons were originally sent to the district educational councils, and they are no longer members of the body and several other taluk boards are unrepresented in the council. That is the case with reference to the municipalities also.

"Another point is with reference to the time at which resignation shall take effect. The next point is with reference to the disqualification of a member if he absents himself for more than two meetings. That sometimes works as a hardship and in order to bring it into conformity with the provision in the Local Boards and the Municipal

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Acts, an amendment is sought to be made. There are one or two other amendments which are only of minor importance and I submit, Sir, that this in brief is the gist of my amending Bill and I crave leave for introducing such a Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I am constrained, Sir, to oppose the motion made by Mr. Narasimhacharlu. I do so because this Elementary Education Act came into working only about fifteen months back and in the course of those fifteen months certain difficulties in its working have been pointed out. Moreover, the time has been so short that the district educational councils have done practically only one instalment of work—the distribution of the grant-in-aid. During my tour I consulted the presidents of the district educational councils. Many of them had not understood properly the functions of the district educational councils and therefore it will be some time before we can take stock of all the difficulties experienced by the district educational councils in the practical working of the Act.

"Secondly, Sir, in the course of the administration of this Act we have come across other difficulties, about 12 or 13 in number, which are being examined in the Secretariat. Thirdly, the presidents of the district educational councils have been also addressed to let the Government know in what matters they find difficulties. Some of the presidents of the district educational councils have individually written about difficulties in the matter of interpretation. We are examining the whole thing in order to bring out a consolidated measure. The hon. Mr. Narasimhacharlu's amendment relates to one main section, viz., that the term of membership in the district educational council should cease when a person ceases to be a member of his local board. This question also was discussed at length by the Select Committee during the discussion of the Elementary Education Bill. The Select Committee unanimously disapproved of the suggestion and decided that a member could be elected as a representative from among the members of the local bodies or other agencies. But on the representation of other bodies it was subsequently decided to allow any qualified person, not necessarily a member elected by a local board, to be a member on this Council. That was the view of the Select Committee. However, it seems to me that the position taken up by Mr. Narasimhacharlu is a reasonable one, viz., that when a local body elects a member, he is to represent that body, and when he ceases to be a member of the local body, he should also cease to be a member of the educational council. But that is only a minor difficulty and has not been experienced elsewhere as a very great difficulty in the working of the Act. We are now working this Elementary Education Act very fairly and no district educational council has yet found that the work of the local board has suffered owing to this difficulty. From the provisions of the Elementary Education Act itself, hon. Members will see that the work depends more on the aided institutions, and that the relations with the local institutions maintained by the local boards do not matter so much. Under sections 21 and 41 of the Act the district educational councils have to call upon the local boards to submit schemes of expansion of elementary education to be passed by them and then they have to pass them on to the Government with their own views; and any local board that wants to have any of its institutions recognized by the district educational council has to apply to it and obtain its permission for a grant. These are the two aspects of relationship between the local boards and the district educational councils. Therefore, hon. Members will see that this is not a very urgent matter and the work of the local boards will not suffer by the continuance of the existing state of things for some

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time longer. As we are now examining all the difficulties that have been placed before the Government and as we propose to bring in a consolidated measure at an early date, I think the hon. Mr. Narasimhacharlu can wait till then. We would also consider the suggestions made by him when we take up the amendment of the Act as a whole."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister wants to have all the credit for himself of bringing in a consolidated Act. I think he also said that at least one of my suggestions seemed to be reasonable. Then why not I, Sir, have a little credit of having put through this Bill? Everyone must be given an opportunity of training oneself though not with the hope of becoming a future Minister, at least with the hope of knowing the details of the working of the Council. The hon. the Minister said that many of the presidents of the district educational councils have not properly understood the provisions of the Bill. That is rather paying a very poor compliment to the Government themselves for nominating such persons who do not understand the provisions of the Bill."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Most of them are elected."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Very well, Sir. Then the hon. the Minister himself concedes that certain difficulties have been experienced and that they are being examined by the Secretariat. But so far as the people are concerned we know, Sir, that the work of the Secretariat is slow, though in the end it is sure. I am dealing with the inner working of the educational council every day and I know, Sir, that one of the taluk boards is absolutely unrepresented. To that the hon. the Minister says: 'Oh! the relation between the district educational council and the taluk board is after all only of a nominal character.' I submit, Sir, whether it is nominal or real, so long as the law provides for their representation in the council, so long they would say that they should be represented. I find that neither the president nor any other member of the board is there. Then the hon. the Minister said that at the last discussion in the old Council when this Elementary Education Act was on the anvil, it was deliberately thought that the local bodies should be given the option of electing any person not necessarily a member of that body. I quite concede that position; and it is not my object to alter that. But if instead of electing a person deliberately, who is not a member, they elected a member of their own body on the distinct understanding that he would continue to be a member there so long as he is a member of the local body, I submit, there could be very little opposition to my suggestion that as soon as he ceases to be a member of the local body he should also cease to be a member of the council. If my position is not correct, how is it that the hon. the Minister for Education has introduced that principle in his new University Bill? In the University Bill the Minister makes proviso after proviso that he shall be a member in this body only so long as he is a member in that body. So I submit, Sir, it is a recognized principle. What I say is this. Let there be a member in the educational council; but if he is elected as a member of the local body also, let him continue to be there only as long as he is a member of the local body. But if a person is deliberately elected outside the pale of the local body, then it is the function of the local body to make him a member of the council also for three years. That, I submit, is the real principle and that principle I have brought out in my amending Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have abstained till now from calling the hon. Member to order. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member is now

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making a second speech. Under the Standing Order he can make only one speech, but as he has gone so far, I would allow him to proceed on the understanding that he will finish as soon as he can."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"We are quite new, Sir, and I shall be guided by you at every stage."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let us confine ourselves to this stage now."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Very well, Sir. So far as the ex officio question is concerned, the hon. the Minister has not replied and the other points he has not objected to. I only wish that at this stage I may be given leave. When the Bill is actually introduced, it may be torn to pieces by the hon. the Minister as he pleases, but if it survives, let it emerge. At present I only ask for leave, Sir, and I should have expected the hon. the Minister not to oppose the granting of the leave to a private member."

The motion was then put to the House and a poll taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 5. Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 6. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu. | 7. " G. Vandanam. |
| 4. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter. | 23. Mr. M. Narayanaswami Reddi. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. | 24. " V. Pakkiriswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 25. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. |
| 4. " the Raja of Panagal. | 26. Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro Garu. | 27. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanaunurti Nayudu. |
| 6. " Mr. A. R. Knapp. | 28. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 7. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 29. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 8. " R. G. Grieve. | 30. " S. Mattumanikkachari. |
| 9. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 31. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 10. " E. Periyannayagam. | 32. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 33. " A. T. Palmer. |
| 12. " S. R. Y. Ankinodu Prasad Bahadur. | 34. Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur. |
| 13. " R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 35. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampam. |
| 14. " B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. | 36. Rev. W. Meston. |
| 15. Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar. | 37. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 38. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar. |
| 17. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 39. Kunhammad Koya Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu. | 40. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razzaq Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 41. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. | 42. Mr. M. C. Madurai Pillai. |
| 21. " K. P. Gopala Menon. | 43. " A. M. MacDougall. |
| 22. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. | |

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was lost: *Ayes* 7 and *Noes* 43.

V

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name which reads thus:

That the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of that Act, be approved:—

Draft rule.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government with the approval by

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resolution of the Legislative Council make the following rule altering the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of the said Act:—

“In the proviso to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of that Act as inserted by notification No. 875 published on page 480 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd August 1921, for the words ‘six months’ substitute ‘nine months’.

“Sir, according to rule 5 (2) of Schedule X of the Local Boards Act of 1920, all the district boards should have been reconstituted within a year after that Act came into force. That Act came into force on the 1st of April 1921. And all the Boards should have been reconstituted before the 1st of April 1922. But since several of the Boards could not be reconstituted within the limited time, extension was given under the provision of that rule, viz., 5 (2) of Schedule X of the Act of six months. In spite of this extension two of the firkas of the District Board of Nilgiris could not complete their elections and the President of the district board brought the fact to the notice of the Government in September of this year. The President was informed that until all the elections have taken place the reconstitution of the Board could not be considered complete. We cannot extend the time without a resolution being passed by this Council. In these circumstances, Sir, I move the resolution and I trust that the Council will pass it.”

The hon. Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“I second it.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, before we can be called upon to vote on this motion, I wish to know fully the circumstances under which it could not be effected within the period once allowed and why it should become necessary to ask for further extension. After the constitution of the local boards under the new Acts both in the case of municipalities and local boards, apart from the delay in the preparation of the electoral rolls and the consequent extension of time asked for, it has come to my notice that in various cases there have been extensions of time to reconstitute the bodies owing to various causes which the public are not in a position to appreciate. It is, therefore, necessary that before we are called upon to give our assent to a resolution of this general description, we must be satisfied that really necessary reasons led to the postponement of the reconstitution of the local boards in question.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Sir, the District Board of Nilgiris is one where there is direct election of members. It was necessary to prepare the electoral rolls and hence the delay. Besides, Sir, there have been several cases of technical objections and these necessarily caused delay in reconstituting the boards.”

The resolution was then put and carried.

The House then adjourned at 4-15 p.m. to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 17th November 1922.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.